

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 23.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

IN the estimate of the probability of military inaction for the winter, there is one important element, regarding which we can have no assurance of certainty, and that is the possibility of the rebels assuming the offensive. The chances would certainly seem to be against their attempting any new enterprise, after a summer of such hot and heavy work as that through which they have lately passed, and which has been marked with events so exhausting, so demoralizing, and so destructive to their armies. And yet, when it is considered that the rebel chiefs have already in the service all the men they can hope to enlist,—at least, when all the additions they can make cannot serve to do more than preserve the equilibrium of their natural losses,—we say, when it is considered that they have already in hand all the forces the country affords, and that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by delay—it is not out of the range of probability that they should attempt to improve their fortunes by some bold and unexpected enterprise. And this receives a still greater color of likelihood from the fact that the return homeward of large bodies of troops for the purpose of reënlistment is making a not inconsiderable depletion of our armies, and that any operations they might design would have a much greater show of success at this time than when by spring our forces will go forth recruited and renovated. The difficulty and disadvantage of winter campaigning is, of course, an element that has to be taken into the account; but the rebels might reasonably argue that this would find a full offset in the advantages promised by the other considerations enumerated. We believe General HALLECK has expressed the conviction that a new invasion of the North, either across the Potomac, or into Kentucky, will be attempted by the rebels this winter; and it is said that a new crusade of the kind is being vigorously preached throughout the South.

There is a certain probability—though we confess we do not consider it a very strong one—that the rebels are now actually preparing to initiate such a movement in Tennessee. We have from that region the startling intelligence that JOHNSTON's army has fallen back from the front it has occupied near Dalton ever since it was driven from the line before Chattanooga. This retrograde movement appears to have been executed with that silence and secrecy for which the rebels are so distinguished; for nothing appears to have been known of it till a flag of truce, which had been sent out from General GRANT's lines, returned, having gone forty-five miles without finding the enemy! Subsequently, however, the rebel advanced pickets were discovered at Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, on the line of the railroad. Now, the question which suggests itself is, whether this movement has not been a *double* one—a part of the force falling back in the direction of Atlanta, while another part goes to join LONGSTREET near Knoxville. On this point we have as yet no information. Our careful readers will recollect, however, that, no longer ago than last week, in pointing out the supreme strategic importance of the position held by LONGSTREET, we indicated the

probability of precisely such a transfer of troops from JOHNSTON, to reinforce the commander in the valley. If this has really taken place—observe that we give this reasoning no other than a hypothetical weight—it can only be for the purpose of enabling LONGSTREET to fall upon the Union garrison at Knoxville, with the view of seizing that position, and possibly for a further movement through the Gap on GRANT's communications. We say, *if* such a transfer of troops has taken place, it can only be with the view indicated; for the rebels would not send additional forces into the valley merely for the purpose of staying there when the army already there has only the precarious resource of foraging off the country to depend on for subsistence. A few days will, however, reveal the whole doings and designs of the rebels.

This movement on the part of the rebels has been accompanied by several raids of no great importance. In the case of one of these, we have from General THOMAS a gratifying dispatch, reporting how the rebels came to grief. It appears that JOHNSON's brigade, of RHODDY's command, crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, three miles below Florence, and at Newport Ferry, six miles from the same point,—intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry, which was expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferry, and thence proceed to Alton's, to capture the Union force there. General THOMAS reports that they were engaged, and fifteen of them killed, and quite a number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss is ten wounded. General THOMAS further reports that Colonel BARNE, with a force of 450 men of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry, and the 4th Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Colonel CULBERTSON commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp and a considerable number of arms and other property, and returned to their camp without any casualties.

UNIMPORTANT skirmishing is of almost daily occurrence northeast of Knoxville; and it is rumored that JOHN MORGAN, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, is about to make a movement to cut the communications between that city and Chattanooga, or for a raid in Kentucky. The rebel Generals FORREST and RHODDY have crossed the Tennessee at Florence, Ala., for a raid through Middle Tennessee. General RHODDY has taken Athens, Ala., and according to the last reports General FORREST was moving northward, avoiding Columbia, Tenn., which is strongly garrisoned, for the purpose of obstructing river navigation, and interrupting the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

THE all-absorbing business with the Army of the Potomac is that of the reënlistment and reorganization of the force. Both are going rapidly on. The plan of reorganization is not yet divulged; but it is well understood that the first measure will be the consolidation of the five corps of the Army into three corps. General HANCOCK will command one of these, and, as we have before stated, that General is now at the North with the view of recruiting his corps up to fifty thousand men. Of the remaining two corps one will be commanded by General SEDGWICK, and the other, it is believed, by General AUGUR, now commanding defenses of Washington—a duty to which it is understood General SICKLES will be assigned.

The military quiet which reigns in the Army of the Potomac was broken on the night of the 20th, by a lively attack of a party of dismounted guerrillas on Colonel SWEITZER's brigade, of the Fifth Army corps. Six of our men were wounded, but the guerrillas were speedily repulsed with a loss of eight killed. The ob-

ject of this attack is presumed to have been the capture of the brigade commander and his staff.

AN expedition, consisting of three armed transports and a competent force under command of Brigadier-General GRAHAM, made a landing last week on the James River, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, where they captured twenty-two of the enemy, seven of the signal corps, and brought away ninety-nine negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork and large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner, 240 boxes of tobacco, and five Jews preparing to run the blockade. The expedition returned without losing a man.

NOTHING of unusual interest has occurred before Charleston since the date of our last. The shelling of the city from Fort Putnam is continued day and night, at intervals of ten minutes. Dense clouds of smoke occasionally rising from different portions of the city give evidence of the effect of the bombardment. Forts Moultrie and Johnson maintained for the most part a grim taciturnity, sending only an occasional shot in return for similar compliments from the Union guns. So many of the rebel obstructions have been broken up and floated out of the harbor, that probably few, if any, now exist between Forts Moultrie and Sumter. But there still remains a line of obstructions extending from James' Island to the "Middle Ground."

A DISPATCH from Pascagoula, Miss., dated Jan. 20th, states that the reveille of the Federal troops in the western end of Horn Island, and musketry firing in the same locality, were distinctly heard that morning. Horn Island lies eastwardly to Ship Island in the Gulf, and is but a short distance from Dauphin Island, on which the Rebel Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, is situated, and this occurrence may have reference to the expected attack on Mobile.

THE Rebels are gathering in the vicinity of Port Hudson. Numbers of deserter from the enemy report daily to General ULLMANN, and express themselves as sick of the Confederate service.

THE TECHE country, Texas, has been finally abandoned by our troops, a few outposts only being left for the present near Franklin.

A DETACHMENT of Union troops landed off the entrance of Matagorda Bay, Texas, for the purpose of cutting off rebel pickets, were attacked during the night of the 30th ult. by a strong force of Rebel cavalry, and would have been badly used but for the assistance of the steamer *Granite City* which shelled the rebels vigorously. A rebel steamer, afterwards ascertained to be the *J. G. Carr* annoyed our troops considerably from the river, but was driven ashore by a storm, and destroyed by the rebels to prevent her falling into our hands.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens of New York have undertaken to form an association, having for its object to receive for safe-keeping in Burglar Proof Safes, in a fire-proof building, such light articles of value as may be entrusted to their charge. A company for the purpose has already been chartered under the style of the "Safe Deposit Company, of New York." As the matter appears to be in the control of gentlemen of position and character, we trust that it will meet with success. To officers of the Army and Navy it will prove a source of great convenience, affording them a safe depository for their valuable possessions while absent from home.

IN compliance with instructions from Major-General Butler, the sale of liquors, wines and ale within the limits of the District of North Carolina is prohibited, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

## THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, belonging to citizens of the United States, and employed in carrying freight and passengers, sailed from New York for Portland, and when about twenty miles off Cape Cod, during the night, certain passengers took forcible possession of the vessel, overpowering the master and crew, after killing an engineer, who is supposed to have resisted or been called to surrender, and wounding one or more others. These passengers then declared themselves citizens of the Southern Confederate States, acting under a commission from their military chief. They detained an engineer, whom they compelled to work the vessel, and put the rest of the ship's company ashore at St. Johns, N. B. After visiting several other ports in the province and disposing of portions of the cargo, they brought the vessel into Sambro's Harbor, where on the appearance of an American armed ship, they escaped in a boat to the shore, which then took possession of the vessel. The American captors secured a person charged with being one of those who had seized the *Chesapeake*, who was found on board a schooner in the harbor which had been supplying coal to the steamer. They afterwards took the vessel into Halifax, and delivered her over to the British authorities, with the prisoner who, on being landed, was rescued from the custody of the British marshal by a mob. We learn from newspaper accounts that the admiralty court of the Province has decided that the vessel is to be delivered over to her original owners, and refused to entertain any claim which might be set up in the name of the Southern Confederacy, on the ground that the seizure was not justifiable under any belligerent right, but was a piratical act. We see also that some of the persons engaged in it have been held in custody on the order of a magistrate to whom application was made for their arrest, under the provisions of the treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between Great Britain and the United States. We have not learned whether our Government has made a demand for the extradition of any of the persons implicated in the transaction.

We find, however, that the ground is taken by at least one of our own and one of the Canadian journals—that these persons, if in making the seizure they acted under the immediate direction of a person commissioned by the chief of the Rebel Confederacy, should be regarded by the British authorities as persons in the naval service of a belligerent, and therefore as not liable either for trial in the Province as pirates, or to be delivered up to the United States under the treaty.

This view is even maintained while admitting that the vessel may properly be given up by the neutral Government to the owners on account of certain impropriety in the seizure (either that it was not made by persons on a *commissioned vessel*, or that excessive violence was used), and without saying that those who seized her should have received the treatment of prisoners of war at the hands of our Government, had they been captured by us.

After examining the principal treatises on the general subject of international and public law, we have been unable to find any case corresponding at all with this, and think the questions arising can be determined only by argument from general principles, without much assistance from precedents. It has been repeatedly said by publicists, as particularly in reference to the case of the *Caroline*, which being on the American shore was attacked by a party from Canada, that "no act done by a subject or citizen of any State under the authority of his own government, either during peace or war, can be treated by a foreign government as the crime or offence of an individual. Such an act must be the subject of official discussion between the governments of the States to which the complaining or aggrieved party and the author of the alleged grievance respectively belong" (PRENDERGAST, Law of Officers of the Navy, 30). Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, writing to the U. S. Attorney General, says, "That an individual forming part of a public force and acting under the authority of his government is not to be held answerable as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law" (6th WEBSTER'S Works, 264); and writing to Lord ASHBURTON, "This Government has admitted that, for an act committed by the command of his sovereign *jure belli*, an individual cannot be responsible to the ordinary courts of another State. It would regard it as a high indignity if a citizen of its own, acting under its authority and by its special command in such cases, were held to answer in a municipal tribunal, and to undergo punishment, as if the behest of his government were no defence or protection to him" (Ibid. 302). Mr. Fox, the British Minister, writing to Mr. WEBSTER, said: "It would be contrary to the universal practice of civilized nations to fix individual responsibility upon persons who, with the sanction or by the orders of the constituted authorities of a State engaged in military or naval enterprises in their country's cause" (Ibid. 247).

A neutral power, within whose jurisdiction the persons implicated may arrive, must of course notice this principle.

But, in order that a private person may act under the authority of his own government, he must in some sense be within the jurisdiction of that government. He cannot do any act *jure belli* at the command of his sovereign within the territory of another, unless his sovereign has a jurisdiction *jure belli*; as in a military or naval enterprise, known as such in the law of war among civilized nations. He must be included in the public force, as understood by international law. In the case of the *Caroline*, our Government practically admitted that the aid given to the Canadian insurgents from the American side justified the British military force in entering our territory, as if in the occupation of an enemy, in which case the invading force brought jurisdiction for the time under the law of war. We may yet have occasion to illustrate the principle in the same vicinity, if the rebel refugees and their Canadian sympathizers threaten the security of our frontier.

In order to apply this principle in this case, we think it must be shown that the seizure took place under the rebel jurisdiction; and, in order to maintain this, it must be affirmed, either that the presence of so many persons desirous of serving the rebel cause in that way, and having, as the event showed, the physical power to do so, gave jurisdiction on board the vessel to the leaders of the Southern Confederacy; or that the presence of these persons, and the additional fact of a commission from those leaders in the hands of one or more of the party, gave this jurisdiction.

Princes, states, and nations have exclusive jurisdiction on land and on certain parts of the adjacent waters, within certain geographical limits. But "no nation has any right or jurisdiction at sea, except it be over the persons of its own subjects, in its own public and private vessels; and so far territorial jurisdiction may be considered as preserved; for the vessels of a nation are, in many respects, considered as portions of its own territory, and persons on board are protected and governed by the law of the country to which the vessel belongs. They may be punished for offences against the municipal laws of the State, committed on board its public or private vessels at sea, and on board its public vessels in foreign ports" (1 KENT, 26; also VATTEL, B. I., Sec. 116, B. II., Sec. 108; HALLECK's Int. L., 170, 173, 174). The word *subjects* in this statement is not to be limited to native-born or naturalized subjects, in distinction from alien subjects. It comprehends all private persons, without reference to nationality or political subjection.

"The right of civil and criminal legislation, in respect of all property and persons within the territory of a nation, is an incident of the right of empire. It follows, therefore, that the laws of every nation bind of natural right all property situate within its territory, as well as all persons resident therein, whether they be natives or strangers; and that they control and regulate all the acts done, or contracts entered into, within its limits" (TWISS, Law of Nations, § 150; also VATTEL, B. II., § 101). And, as is remarked in HALLECK's International Law, p. 170, this jurisdiction is over the ship as a part of the territory of the nation—not over the persons merely, as the subjects of that nation. It arises from the territorial extent of the municipal law, and is not to be considered as an instance of the extent of a personal law. On one and the same ship there cannot be at one time persons subject to different jurisdictions.

In war, a belligerent State may carry its jurisdiction beyond its territorial limits when its armies invade the territory of the other belligerent power. The invaders are not under the jurisdiction of the country which they invade. And when a ship at sea is boarded and entered by the armed forces of a belligerent, those who do enter it are not under the jurisdiction of the State to which it belongs, but under that of the belligerent by whose authority they so board and enter such vessel. But in order that this belligerent should confer this authority upon those who thus attack the vessel, it must have a place to exercise jurisdiction in: there must be a ship, boat, raft, stick of timber or something that will float on the sea and carry men in a condition to board and enter the vessels of another power. A vessel may, of course, be captured by a fort, if she gets within range of the guns, but in such case she actually gets within the territorial jurisdiction of the belligerent enemy. The belligerent cannot have jurisdiction over, and therefore can give no authority to persons who are within the actual jurisdiction of the other belligerent by being within the territory or at sea on board the vessel of the other. There cannot be two hostile jurisdictions in one territory, except in the case of invasion by armed forces, nor at sea, on board one vessel, except when, in the moment of conflict, the vessel of one belligerent is attacked, boarded and entered by the crew of the vessels or boats of the other belligerent.

Pirates are those who not being under the jurisdiction of any prince, nation, or recognized belligerent power, deprive others of life, liberty or property. In order that any persons may do this, it is, generally speaking, necessary that they should have a vessel fit to sail the open sea. When such pirates invade the coasts or board the vessel of any state, they are not regarded as under its exclusive jurisdiction, but as under the common jurisdiction of civilized society exercised by all states or nations: the law they violate is the unwritten or customary law common to all nations, *ius gentium*, and any nation may punish them for their acts of violence as if committed within its own particular jurisdiction, and such acts are distinguished as piracy by the law of nation, in distinction from acts committed within the particular jurisdiction of a State, and declared piracy by its statute laws; as robbery and murder on the high seas in American vessels has been declared piracy by certain statutes of the United States.

We think it may be safely said that persons who are on board a vessel, and thus under the jurisdiction of the country to which the vessel belongs, cannot withdraw themselves from that jurisdiction when at sea by mere volition,

or by any means short of the actual removal of the ship, place themselves under the jurisdiction of another country; even if that other be at war with the state to which the vessel belongs.

An exception to this doctrine may be supposed to have been recognized in the sale of vessels on the open sea by the subjects of one nation to those of another. But here the presumed consent of the two governments to the change of ownership, and consequently of jurisdiction, is a new element in the case. The recent transfer of such vessels as the *Oreto* and *Alabama* from British ownership and jurisdiction into the ownership and jurisdiction of the Southern Confederacy, by delivering them up at sea to the persons coming on board and assuming command in the name of the Confederacy, may tend to throw some obscurity around this doctrine. Whether there has been in these cases a legitimate transfer of jurisdiction in accordance with international law, even admitting the belligerent status, may be doubted. But allowing its legitimacy in these cases, there was a voluntary transfer of ownership by the private parties interested, and an apparent consent, at least acquiescence, by the British Government in the transfer of jurisdiction; notwithstanding those vessels were, at the time of the delivery, armed and manned from vessels also under British jurisdiction. Leaving such voluntary transfers out of view, we think it plain that the jurisdiction under which the vessel has sailed continues until it arrives within the territorial jurisdiction of some other state; or, during war, is brought at sea within the jurisdiction of the belligerent enemy, by being brought within reach of a force exercised from on board of some other vessel (public or private, armed or unarmed), over which such belligerent enemy has already jurisdiction, and competency to authorize the exercise of force. When the former vessel is brought into this situation, she may become lawful prize, without reference to the antecedent circumstances. But such belligerent jurisdiction and competency for one belligerent cannot arise in the vessel of the other by the simple existence of a commission from the first in the hands of persons on board owing it political allegiance. If such persons take possession of the vessel by violence, it is violence committed under the jurisdiction of the State to which the vessel belongs. It cannot be pretended in such case that a foreign jurisdiction over private persons arises by the resistance of those private persons against the existing jurisdiction. Where jurisdiction is resisted by private persons in revolutions, which are legitimated by success, a foreign jurisdiction is not substituted for the existing, but a new possessor of sovereignty, in whose name the insurgents act, arises by the revolution and occupies the existing jurisdiction. The doctrine of revolution could be applied only in respect to portions of territory large enough to have separate political organization. It cannot be applicable in the instance of a single ship's company, any more than in that of the occupants of a single house or farm.

It would be a mistake to suppose that jurisdictions are ever constituted by a commission. When belligerent jurisdiction exists a commission is not necessary to give authority to persons under it on board of boats or ships to use force against the vessels of the other; running the risk that their own government may repudiate their acts, (HALLECK, Int. Law, page 389). Without commission, however, those who thus attack the enemy's ships have no recognition in a neutral port as captors, and have no legal claim of prize in their own courts. But they are not, therefore, to be treated by a neutral power as unlawful predators, or as pirates.

We think that the seizure of the *Chesapeake* by the passengers was an act committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that this jurisdiction continued until the vessel was brought by the same persons within the British jurisdiction, that it was a crime under our municipal law, the statutes of the United States punishing such acts as piracy, which means only punishing by inflicting capital punishment as is done by all nations in the case of piracy *jure gentium*. Being done under our jurisdiction, it could not be piracy in this sense. Hence it is not punishable by the British authorities; as it might perhaps be if there was any intention of casting off all political jurisdiction, and roving the seas to commit depredation on the vessels of all nations indiscriminately. We think the matter stands precisely as if the seizure had occurred in time of peace (except that then it might be that the parties should have been regarded as pirates *jure gentium*), and that if the British Government would have been bound in that case to deliver them up under the treaty, it is equally bound to do it as the matter stands.

So far as the duty of our Government to make the requisition is in question, there is nothing, as yet, of legal evidence to show that these passengers had any connection with the rebel authorities. It is only a report that they were residents of the Southern States, or that they had a commission. And even if they should be domiciled inhabitants of some of the Southern States, we do not see that the British Government can take any notice of that fact in this instance. In recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, it has recognized their authority wherever their belligerent operations extend. But it has not recognized any allegiance of the citizens of those States beyond the sphere of warlike operations. It can regard these persons only as citizens of the United States. Political offences are not included among those for which extradition can be demanded under the treaty. But where the act cannot be considered a part of the military action of a belligerent in civil war, the political motive does not make a political offence of acts which in a state of peace are robbery and murder.

It is stated that some of the parties concerned, admitting that, had they been taken in the first instance by our authorities, they could not have expected the treatment of prisoners of war, have argued that they could have been punished as spies; that they ran this risk in passing through an enemy's jurisdiction; and that in a neutral territory the character of spy is not to be considered as placing them in any different position from other persons in the military service of a belligerent. But violence is not essential to the character of the spy, and by their mere presence without violence they would not have been obnoxious to any punishment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## JACK TAR AND HIS GROG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Part of the starboard watch obtained shore leave yesterday, and some of them succeeded in securing a copy of your valuable paper—the issue of the 9th inst. When it was brought on board, it was comparatively new; but it has been read and handled continually, and is now almost reduced to tatters. Even as I write our ship's corporal is perched on one of the broadside guns, and is reading to a group of eager listeners, the article from the pen of W. F. P. entitled, "Why Seamen leave the Navy"—and all the opinions he therein expressed (with a single exception) meet their hearty concurrence. W. F. P. says he "don't intend to advocate the restoration of the grog ration." I wish he had given his reasons. The Navy was certainly in a far more prosperous condition, as far as the number of *seamen* is concerned, than it is now, or ever will be again, unless Jack's grog is restored to him. This I am willing to submit to any intelligent person in the service. Does not W. F. P. remember, after weathering a severe storm, during which all hands were obliged to remain on deck day and night in their wet clothes, or were kept hard at work at the pumps hour after hour, or were sent aloft amid blinding clouds of snow and sleet—does he not remember, I ask, when the crew were completely discouraged, and almost ready to drop down on deck in utter exhaustion, how their spirits revived when it was whispered through the ship that the Paymaster had received orders to issue out extra rations of grog? He doubtless has passed through such scenes, and remembers the effect it had upon the men. (Not intoxication—for who ever heard of an old man-of-war's man being upset by half a gill of whiskey?) They felt grateful and encouraged. They were in the service of a Government, and under the control of officers that cared for them and had an eye to their comfort. Now, hot coffee is substituted; and although Jack never refuses it, how willingly would he give all the coffee in the lockers, if it were his own, for his half gill of whiskey.

But what was the cause of the abolition of the grog ration? If my memory serves me, one reason given, was the temptation held out to landsmen and boys (great numbers of whom enlisted at the breaking out of the war) to become drinkers. Now why could not Congress have modified the law, by denying these the privilege of drawing grog, except in extraordinary cases, instead of depriving the old salts of it? It was never known to do them any harm, neither did it have bad effect upon the service in general; but the abolition of it was a thrust at its vitals. The very evil which the prohibition of the grog ration was intended to correct, has been rendered ten-fold worse. There is much more drunkenness among our sailors now than when Jack had his grog issued out to him regularly. Then his comparatively small pay is another great annoyance to him. Everything he draws from the Paymaster is charged to his account at high prices, and at the end of a three years' cruise he finds himself with but very little money in his pocket. All these taken together make him so uneasy in the service which was once his only thought, that when his term of service expires it is a very rare circumstance (at least so far as my observation extends) that he can be persuaded to re-ship. He generally shapes his course towards the nearest merchant vessel; and in this manner the Navy has lost hundreds of its best seamen, who cannot be spared in this hour of our country's peril. Those who remain are discontented, and are continually growling as only an American seaman can, and expressing the wish that their "time was out." These are points upon which Congress would do well to act. Attention must be given to them sooner or later. Our best sailors (to whom every inducement should be extended to influence them to remain) are daily leaving us; and the Navy, which was brought into existence as if by magic, and which we have been proud to hold up to the admiring gaze of the nations across the water, is rapidly dwindling away, and will soon become the most inefficient branch of the service. If vessels even now are detained from a scarcity of seamen, what will be their condition a year hence? If a ship leaves port at all, it will be with a crew of landsmen and ordinary seamen. From the latter the petty officers must be chosen, and by reason of their inexperience the commander will never feel secure in trusting them, and this will have a tendency to engender dissatisfaction among the officers as well as men.

These are stern facts, but they are nevertheless true; something must be done, and that speedily. Let Congress restore the grog rations, and increase the pay of our men-of-war's men, in proportion to the high price of Paymaster's stores, and the cause of discontent will be removed. This done, our vessels will no longer be delayed for want of crews. Hundreds of our "noble tars" will be seen, as W. F. P. nicely expresses it, "returning to their first love—the 'Navy'—ready and willing to stand by the brave old flag until it floats, the emblem of liberty, over our entire country."

QUARTER-DECK.

## STAFF OFFICERS AND COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your opinion as to the eligibility of military surgeons and paymasters to sit on courts-martial has this defect: that, being right, it is not far enough right. In the naval service, these officers are required, by regulation, to be members of all courts before which any of their corps are arraigned. The justice of this arrangement is sufficiently apparent to outweigh all antiquated and uncivilized usages; because, independent of all questions of military or moral wrong, there exist honest class differences of opinion between line and staff, which should not be left to the exclusive arbitrament of either—both being equally capable and honest.

It will be apparent to any one of the least common sense, that the reasons which Attorney-General BERRIEN assigns for excluding these officers from the membership of courts-martial, are so absurd and false that the opinion becomes utterly worthless before any practical American judgment, and has been officially so treated. His reasons are, that courts-martial are outgrowths or descendants of courts of chivalry, and that "the duties of such officers do not lead

"them to acquire the knowledge of military discipline, 'usage,' &c.

Courts of chivalry met to adjudicate trials of personal combat, and to arrange satisfactorily the transfer of one baron's wife to another baron,—institutions which, whatever their advantages, are somewhat behind the civilization of the present day; and any court tainted by such an ancestry presents no claim to respect as an American institution, and requires annihilation as the first step to re-organization. But, in the days of such courts, would Judge BERRIEN, or any learned "clerk," have been permitted to sit on a supreme bench? Would the sons of laborers, mechanics, professional men, have been admitted to military positions, to sit as legislators, or rulers of the country? The argument is one against all existing usages and present civilization; and the wonder is, that a man who could render such an opinion should be so much out of place as to be a judge and an Attorney-General.

As to military medical men, the opinion is entirely at variance with facts. The medical profession requires such a close examination of evidence and sifting of truth, as peculiarly fits its members for duties in which such skill is required. And again, medical jurisprudence, being a part of their profession, makes them necessarily acquainted with the general principles of law. With this training, they are in military service divided into gradations of military rank, involving all the principles of military law, to which they are held strictly amenable; and hence, they must, of necessity, become habitually familiar with its "principles and usages."

On the other hand, many of the gentlemen of the line are appointed from civil life to positions giving them eligibility as members of courts, without any previous training, or any knowledge of military usages. This may account for the many extraordinary verdicts the revising power is compelled to ignore and censure. Much of the error of opinion upon this subject is propagated in both services by a work on courts-martial, by Captain DE HART, in which he expends two or three pages of expatiation, with approbation of this false argument and absurd opinion of Judge BERRIEN; and it is to be hoped that this is not the measure of the value of Captain DE HART's book; if it be, certainly the work must be very defective in the discrimination of principles. The original opinion of the Georgia lawyer, and the halo of his commentator, delude no solid, sound American minds; but they do lead into the quagmires of error and blundering action those weak minds to whom no question of common sense ought to be trusted.

## MR. DICKERSON AND HIS CUT-OFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Though Mr. DICKERSON is a sufficiently notorious man, some may ask who is DICKERSON? To such benighted individuals I reply, he is *par excellence* the cut-off man—the advocate, draughtsman, and engineer of a cut-off, which cuts off so short and is adjustable through such infinitesimal portions of the stroke, that it has to be regulated by a micrometer screw of the finest pitch. In fact, it cuts off so short that even in a cylinder of the greatest magnitude, where the Dickersonian cut-off theory is fully carried out, a mere *teaspoonful* of steam is used at each stroke. I say a *teaspoonful*, because in some of the vessels, with a Chinese name, which are equipped with the cut-off—the "drawings" of which were made by Mr. DICKERSON—the steam is cut off so short as to be almost imperceptible to the closest observation. So small measure of steam is used at each stroke, that the owners of these vessels, if they had followed closely the *theory*, would have found it advantageous to remove the cumbrous boilers, and supply their places with a pair of copper teakettles, warmed by alcohol lamps. Unfortunately, however, it has been found that when the cut-off was cutting off so very fine, and the engine only taking steam by the *teaspoonful*, not only was very little steam used, and very little coal burned, but the vessel was moving at a marvelously low rate of speed—so slow as to be impracticable for any commercial purpose; and the proprietors, after in vain trying to dodge the facts, are compelled to equip their vessel with the usual capacity of boilers to evaporate enough water to produce the required speed.

In proof of this, the performance of the *Empire State* (which blew up from an excess of DICKERSON & Co.'s cut-off, and scalded over half-a-dozen persons to death), the DICKERSON patent Detroit pumping engines, and the patent Dickersonian engines "sketched" by himself, supplied to the U. S. steamers *Pensacola* and *Richmond*, may be cited; for, chimerical and surprising as it must have been to that well-known engineer, they utterly failed to perform the functions promised by him. But this cannot be imputed to his want of mechanical skill. Is he not a mechanician of the highest order? Who else could have "run a locomotive," or invented a sword with a "screw-wrench attached to the hilt?" And yet we do hear that the *Pensacola* and *Richmond* were only nursed by the forts below New Orleans by a conclave of mechanical doctors, watching and coaxing with painful anxiety their clattering, unreliable valve-gear. It is clear, then, that Mr. DICKERSON must have run foul of some "physical law" which cannot be moved like a wearied jury, either by threatening, coaxing, or a free application of the pathetic, to view the phantom of thousands of tons of coal wasted by steamers *minus* the Dickersonian cut-off.

No, Mr. DICKERSON, your cut-off has been tried and found entirely wanting in the peculiar merits claimed for it by you, as every one who has had any experience with it knows. You have claimed that your cut-off, cutting off at the same point of the stroke, has a fabulous advantage over any other which operates by closing the steam-valve; but the following practical experiments prove conclusively that the saving you claim exists only in your fertile imagination:

There are two steamers on Long Island Sound—the *Bay State* and *Empire State*. These vessels are of the same dimensions and capacity, propelled by engines built by the same firm from the same drawings—in short, duplicates—and running constantly over the same route. Both of these vessels ran for years with the cut-off usually employed on our river steamers. Suddenly Mr. DICKERSON appears with his patent cut-off, and promises the owners to save vast quantities of coal, merely by the application of the miraculous contrivance. He is permitted to apply one to the *Em-*

*pire State*. Now view the result of the saving of fuel for nineteen consecutive trips:

*Empire State* (DICKERSON's fuel-saver), average consumption of anthracite coal, 52 tons.

*Bay State* (ordinary fixed cut-off), average consumption of anthracite coal, 48 tons.

*Empire State*, average time of arrival in New York, 7:27 A. M.

*Bay State*, average time of arrival in New York, 7:26 A. M. Thus it is seen that although juries have been convinced, by the peculiar logic of Mr. DICKERSON, into the belief of a vast saving of coal effected by this instrument, those who pay the coal bills know that any saving effected by the use of this cut-off over any other cutting at the same point is sheer nonsense. The quantity of greenbacks expended in fuel is the true economical exponent. It does not require an engineer to try this experiment.

If any one who has seen a cotton-loom will square the complication there behold they can form some idea of the DICKERSON, SICKELS & Co. valve-gear as applied to direct acting screw engines designed to make about fifty-five turns per minute. Imagine this complicated mass in motion, accompanied with such noises as may be heard in VANAMBURGH's menagerie, and you can then form an idea of the usual condition of things in the engine rooms of the *Pensacola* and *Richmond* when they are running at full speed.

## INVESTIGATOR.

## THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT J. B. RODGERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I beg to ask the favor of a short space in your journal for a few words on the case of Lieutenant JAMES B. RODGERS, reported in your last Official Gazette as sentenced to be dismissed from the service for absence without leave, but sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay, and a reprimand in general orders. Lieutenant RODGERS left his family and business in Philadelphia more than two years ago, and has faithfully devoted his time and talents to his country's service. His health is completely broken down by unremitting attention to arduous duties. In August last he had leave of absence to go home and rest awhile. When his leave was about expiring, he was examined by an army surgeon in Philadelphia and forbidden to return to duty for several weeks. When well enough he rejoined his corps. Charges were at once made against him, and he was court-martialed with the result above noted. Now, while I do not presume to question the legal propriety of the verdict in the case—the court deciding that Lieutenant RODGERS' leave of absence was not regular—I think it one where a full and free pardon should have been granted. The most a civilian can make of his case is that he sinned in ignorance, and that his superior officer's action led him into error.

Wherever Lieutenant RODGERS is known, his high moral character and patriotism are appreciated, and his friends are not content that the plain official report of his sentence should go before the world without this explanation.

C. S.

[We publish the above communication with pleasure. From an acquaintance with its author we know that his statements can be received with the utmost confidence.—ED.]

## THE PAY OF SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—From an article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL under the heading—"Why Seamen leave the Navy," I extract the following: "A seaman to draw what he ought to have monthly from the Paymaster, including 'tobacco, will cost him not far from twelve dollars; leaving him but fourteen dollars per month to buy his potatoes and 'other little luxuries,' &c. From this extract it would appear to the uninitiated that seaman's wages in the Navy were twenty-six dollars per month, an error which will be readily perceived by an inspection of the Navy Register, (pages 6 and 7), an extract from which is given below. What nonsense to look for the reason 'Why Seamen leave the Navy,' beyond the simple fact that seamen in the merchant service receive \$30 per month, while those in the Naval service receive but \$18, and are required to spend half of that upon their clothing.

OFF CHARLESTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE USE OF PETROLEUM IN THE NAVY.—Chief Engineers WOOD, WHIPPLE, and STIMERS, of the Navy, have reported to Secretary WELLES the results of experiments upon a process for using petroleum oil as fuel for the generation of steam. These experiments, extending over a period of five months, show a per centage of 114.3 per cent. in favor of the oil over anthracite coal for the production of twenty pounds pressure of steam. Anthracite coal of the best quality was used in the same boilers alternately with the oil, and as nearly as possible under precisely the same conditions and circumstances; and accurate determinations were made as to time, pounds of water evaporated per pound of oil respectively, from water of known temperature. The results gave for the crude petroleum an evaporative of 10.86 pounds of water per pound of oil, or in the proportion of 23,206.4 pounds per ton; and for the mean of the best anthracite coal 5.1 pounds of water per pound of coal, or in the proportion of 11,424 pounds of water per ton of coal,—being a higher evaporation in favor of the petroleum of 103.1 per cent. in the same boiler,—with a percentage of 114.3 in favor of the oil in the time required for generating steam. These results are remarkable, but the engineers who conducted the experiments fail to report upon the comparative cost of using coal or oil. Until this part is decided, the important question of economy remains undetermined. The report recommends a continuance of the investigation.

A MILITARY Commission has been appointed, at the request of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the contraband colony at Arlington. The report of the commission is to be placed in the hands of a joint committee of Congress, for their action. It is understood that among the improvements to be made is the appointment of an army officer to the post of commandant in place of irresponsible and inexperienced civilians.

## MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

## HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH WASHINGTON.

In advance of the publication of General McClellan's Report, we reproduce the following correspondence between that General, the War Department and the President, which appears in it. Taken in connected series, these letters furnish an interesting history of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from the arrival on the Peninsula until the close of P. O. P. S. Campaign. The first of these letters is immediately preceded by a detailed account of the causes that led to the selection of the Peninsula route to Richmond, and the adoption of Fortress Monroe as the base of operations, by a council of four corps commanders organized by the President. General McClellan states that it was deemed necessary by this council that the whole of the four Army corps should be employed, with at least the addition of 10,000 men drawn from the command of General Wool. The correspondence opens with the letters received and sent while the Army was before Yorktown.

## BEFORE YORKTOWN.

## THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

APRIL 8.—Yours of 11 A.M., to-day, is received. Secretary of War informs me that the forwarding of transportation, ammunition and Woodbury's brigade is not and will not be interfered with. You now have over one hundred thousand troops with you, independent of General Wool's command. I think you had better break the enemy's line from Yorktown to Warwick river at once. This will, probably, use time as advantageously as you can.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

APRIL 7.—Your telegram of yesterday is received. In reply, I have the honor to state that my entire force for duty amounts to only about (85,000) eighty-five thousand men. General Wool's command, as you will observe from the accompanying order, has been taken out of my control, although he has most cheerfully co-operated with me. The only use that can be made of his command, is to protect my communications in the rear of this point. At this time, only fifty-three thousand men have joined me, but they are coming up as rapidly as my means of transportation will permit. Please refer to my dispatch to the Secretary of War to-night, for the details of my present situation.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO SECRETARY STANTON.

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 7—7 A.M.—Your telegram, of yesterday, arrived here while I was about examining the enemy's right, which I did pretty closely. The whole line of the Warwick, which really heads within a mile of Yorktown, is strongly defended by ditches, redoubts, and other fortifications, armed with heavy and light guns. The approaches, except at Yorktown, are covered by the Warwick, over which there is but one, or, at most, two passages, both of which are covered by strong batteries. It will be necessary to resort to the use of heavy guns, and some siege operations before an assault.

All the prisoners state that General J. E. Johnston arrived at Yorktown, yesterday, with strong reinforcements. It seems clear I shall have the whole force of the enemy on my hands, probably not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand men, and probably more. In consequence of the loss of Blenker's division and the First Corps, my force is possibly less than that of the enemy, while they have all the advantages of position.

I am under great obligations to you for the offer that the whole force and material of the Government will be as fully and as specially under my command as heretofore, or as if the new Department had not been created.

Since my arrangements were made for this campaign, at least (50,000) fifty thousand men have been taken from my command. Since my dispatch of the 5th instant, five divisions have been in close observation of the enemy, and frequently exchanging shots. When my present command all joins, I shall have about (85,000) eighty-five thousand men for duty, from which a large force must be taken for guards, scouts, &c. With this army, I could assault the enemy's works, and perhaps carry them; but were I in possession of their intrenchments, and assailed by double my numbers, I should have no fears as to the result.

Under the circumstances that have developed since we arrived here, I feel fully impressed with the conviction that here is to be fought the great battle that is to decide the existing contest. I shall of course commence the attack as soon as I can get up my siege train, and shall do all in my power to carry the enemy's works; but to do this with a reasonable degree of certainty, requires, in my judgment, that I should, if possible, have at least the First Corps to land upon the Severn River, and attack Gloucester in the rear.

My present strength will not admit of a detachment sufficient for this purpose, without materially impairing the efficiency of this column. Flag-Officer Goldsborough thinks the works too strong for his available vessels, unless I can turn Gloucester. I send by mail copies of his letter, and one of the commander of the gunboats here.

## THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

APRIL 9.—Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you know the purpose under which I did it, and as I thought, acquiesced in it—certainly, not without reluctance. After you left, I ascertained that less than twenty thousand unorganized men, without a single battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to General Hooker's position. General Banks' Corps, one designed for Manassas Junction, was diverted, and having taken a trip up on the line of Winchester and Strasburgh, I could not have it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented (or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone) a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and seek Washington. My explicit order that Washington should be the judgment of all the commanders of army corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell.

I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was constrained to substitute something for it myself, and allow me to ask: Do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than twenty thousand unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the numbers of the troops now with you. When I telegraphed to you on the 6th, saying you had over a hundred thousand with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own return, making 108,000 then with you, and *en route* to you. You say you will have but 85,000 when all *en route* to you shall have reached you. How can the discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted for?

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away.

I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you, is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember that I always insisted that going down the Bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, was only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal intrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note, is now noting, that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

## WILLIAMSBURG TO THE CHICKAHOMINY.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CAMP AT EWELL'S FARM, THREE MILES BEYOND WILLIAMSBURG, May 10—8 A.M.—From the information reaching me from every source, I regard it as certain that the enemy will meet us with all his force on or near the Chickahominy. They can concentrate many more men than I have, and are collecting troops from all quarters, especially well disciplined troops from the South. Casualties, sickness, garrisons and guards have much reduced our numbers and will continue to do so. I shall fight the rebel army with whatever force I may have; but duty requires me to urge that every effort be made to reinforce me without delay with all the disposable troops in Eastern Virginia, and that we concentrate all our forces, as far as possible, to fight the great battle now impending, and to make it decisive.

It is possible that the enemy may abandon Richmond without a serious struggle, but I do not believe he will; and it would be unwise to count upon anything but a stubborn and desperate defence. I see no other hope for him than to fight this battle, and we must win it.

I shall fight them, whatever their force may be; but I ask for every man that the department can send me. No troops should now be left unemployed. Those who entertain the opinion that the rebels will abandon Richmond without a struggle, are, in my judgment, badly advised, and do not comprehend their situation, which is one requiring desperate measures.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

CAMP AT CUMBERLAND, May 14.—I have more than twice telegraphed to the Secretary of War, stating that in my opinion the enemy were concentrating all their available force to fight this army in front of Richmond, and that such ought to be their policy. I have received no reply whatever to any of these telegrams. I beg leave to repeat their substance to your Excellency, and to ask that kind consideration which you have ever awarded to my representations and views. All my information from every source accessible to me, establishes the fixed purpose of the rebels to defend Richmond against this army, by offering us battle with all the troops they can collect from the East, West and South, and my own opinion is confirmed by that of all my commanders whom I have been able to consult.

Casualties, sickness, garrisons and guards have much weakened my force, and will continue to do so. I cannot bring into actual bat-

tle against the enemy more than eighty thousand men at the utmost, and with them I must attack in position, probably entrenched, a much larger force—perhaps double my number. It is possible that Richmond may be abandoned without a serious struggle; but the enemy are actually in great strength between here and there, and it would be unwise, and even insane, for me to calculate upon anything but a stubborn and desperate resistance. If they should abandon Richmond, it may well be that it is done with the purpose of making the stand at some place in Virginia, south or west of there, and we should be in condition to press them without delay. The Confederate leaders must employ their utmost efforts against this army in Virginia, and they will be supported by the whole body of their military officers, among whom there may be said to be no Union feeling, as there is also but very little among the higher class of citizens in the seceding States.

I have found no fighting men left in this Peninsula; they are all in the ranks of the opposing foe.

Even if more troops than I now have should prove unnecessary for the purposes of military occupation, our greatest display of imposing force in the capital of the rebel government will have the best moral effect. I most respectfully and earnestly urge upon your Excellency, that the opportunity can be for striking a fatal blow at the enemies of the Constitution, and I beg that you will cause the army to be reinforced without delay by all the disposable troops of the Government. I ask for every man that the War Department can send me. Any commander of the reinforcements whom your Excellency may designate will be acceptable to me, whatever expression I may have heretofore addressed to you on the subject.

I will fight the enemy, whatever their force may be, with whatever force I may have, and I firmly believe that we shall beat them; but our triumph should be made decisive and complete. The soldiers of this army love their Government, and will fight well in its support. You may rely upon them. They have confidence in me as their General, and in you as their President. Strong reinforcements will at least save the lives of many of them. The greater our force, the more perfect will be our combinations, and the less our loss.

For obvious reasons I beg you to give immediate consideration to this communication, and to inform me fully at the earliest moment of your final determination.

## SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

May 18.—Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered:

The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that, even if this were prudent, it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by way of the Potomac and York River, than by a land march. In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond, at the earliest moment, General McDowell has been ordered to march upon Richmond by the shortest route. He is ordered, keeping himself always in position, to save the Capital from all possible attack, to operate so as to put his left wing in communication with your right wing; and you are instructed to co-operate so as to establish this line of communication as soon as possible, by extending your right wing to the north of Richmond.

It is believed that this communication can be safely established either north or south of the Pamunkey River.

In any event, you will be able to prevent the main body of the enemy's forces from leaving Richmond, and failing in overwhelming force upon General McDowell. He will move with between thirty-five (35,000) and forty thousand (40,000) men.

A copy of the instructions to General McDowell is with this. The specific task assigned to this command has been to provide against any danger to the Capital of the nation.

At your earnest call for reinforcements, he is sent forward to co-operate in the reduction of Richmond; but charged, in attempting this, not to uncover the city of Washington. And you will give no order, either before or after your junction, which can put him out of position to cover this city. You and he will communicate with each other by telegraph, or otherwise, as frequently as may be necessary for efficient co-operation. When General McDowell is in position on your right, his supplies must be drawn from West Point, and you will instruct your staff officers to be prepared to supply him by that route.

The President desires that General McDowell retain the command of the Department of the Rappahannock, and of the forces with which he moves forward.

## THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

May 24, 1862.—After giving an account of matters at Front Royal Mr. Lincoln says:—

"If, in conjunction with McDowell's movement against Anderson, you could send a force from your right to cut off the enemy's supplies from Richmond, preserve the railroad bridge across the two forks of the Pamunkey, and intercept the enemy's retreat, you will prevent the army now opposed to you from receiving an accession of numbers of nearly fifteen thousand men; and if you succeed in saving the bridge, you will secure a line of railroad for supplies, in addition to the one you now have. Can you not do this almost as well as not, while you are building the Chickahominy bridge? McDowell and Shieles both say they can, and positively will, move Monday morning. I wish you to move cautiously and safely. You will have command of McDowell after he joins you, precisely as you indicated in your long dispatch to us."

May 24.—In consequence of General Banks' critical position, I have been compelled to suspend General McDowell's movement to join you. The enemy are making a desperate push upon Harper's Ferry, and we are trying to throw General Fremont's force, and part of General McDowell's, in the rear.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO THE PRESIDENT.

COAL HARBOR, May 25.—Telegram received. The object of it, the time is very near when I shall attack Richmond. The movement is probably to prevent reinforcements being sent to me. All the information obtained from balloons, deserters, prisoners, and contrabands, concur in the statement that the mass of the rebel troops are still in the vicinity of Richmond, ready to defend it. I have no knowledge of Banks' position and force, nor what there is at Manassas; therefore cannot form a definite opinion as to the force against him.

I have two corps across Chickahominy, within six miles of Richmond; the others on this side at other crossings, within same distance, and ready to cross when bridges are completed.

## THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

MAY 25, 1862, 2 P.M.—The enemy is moving north in sufficient force to drive General Banks before him; precisely in what force we cannot tell. He is also threatening Leesburgh and Geary on the Manassas Gap Railroad, from both north and south; in precisely what force we cannot tell. I think the movement is a general and concerted one, such as would not be if he was acting upon the purpose of a very desperate defence of Richmond. I think the time is near when you must either attack Richmond, or give up the job, and come to the defence of Washington. Let me hear from you instantly.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, May 28.—Porter has gained two complete victories over superior force. Yet I feel obliged to move in the morning with reinforcements, to secure the complete destruction of the rebels in that quarter. In doing so, I run some risk here, but I cannot help it. The enemy are even in greater force than I had supposed. I will do all that quick movements can accomplish, but you must send me all the troops that you can, and leave me full latitude as to choice of commanders. It is absolutely necessary to destroy the rebels near Hanover Court House before I can advance.

## THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

MAY 28.—I am very glad of General F. J. Porter's victory. Still, if it was a total rout of the enemy, I am puzzled to know why the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad was not seized again, as you say you have all the railroads but the Richmond and Fredericksburg. I am puzzled to see how, lacking that, you can have any, except the scrap of the Virginia Central from Richmond to Hanover Junction; without more, it is simply nothing. That the whole of the enemy is concentrating in Richmond, I think cannot be certainly known to you or me. Saxton, at Harper's Ferry, informs us that a large force, supposed to be Jackson's and Ewell's, forced his advance from Charlestown to-day. General King telegraphed us from Fredericksburg, that contrabands give certain information that 15,000 left Hanover Junction on Monday morning to reinforce Jackson. I am painfully impressed with the importance of the struggle before you, and shall aid you all I can consistently with my view of due regard for all points.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN TO SECRETARY STANTON.

MAY 30, 1862.—From some of your dispatches and the President's, I do not think that you at all appreciate the value and magnitude of Porter's victory. It has entirely relieved my right flank, which was seriously threatened, routed and demoralized a considerable portion of the rebel forces, taken over seven hundred and fifty prisoners, killed and wounded large numbers; one gun, many small arms, and much baggage taken. It was one of the handsomest things in the war, both in itself and its results. Porter has returned, and my army is again well in hand. Another day will make the probable field of battle passable for artillery. It is quite certain that there is nothing in front of McDowell. I regard the burning of South Anna Bridge as least important to the Government.

## AFTER FAIR OAKS.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT.

JUNE 3.—With these continuous rains, I am very anxious about the Chickahominy, so close in your rear, and crossing your line of communications. Please look to it.

## TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW BRIDGE, June 3.—Your dispatch of 5 P.M. is just received. As the Chickahominy has been almost the only obstacle in my way for several days, your Excellency may rest assured that it has not been overlooked. Every effort has been made, and will continue to be, to perfect the communication across it. Nothing of importance, except that it is again raining.

## TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW BRIDGE, June 4.—Please inform me at once what reinforcements, if any, I can count upon having at Fortress Monroe or White House, within the next three days, and when each regiment may be expected to arrive. It is of the utmost importance that I should know this immediately.

The losses in the battle of the 31st and 1st will amount to (7,000) seven thousand. Regard this as confidential for the present.

If I can have (5) five new regiments for Fortress Monroe and its dependencies, I can draw (3) three more old regiments from there safely. I can well dispose of (4) four more raw regiments on my communications. I can well dispose of from (15) fifteen to (20) twenty well-drilled regiments among the old brigades, in bringing them up to their original effective strength. Recruits are especially necessary for the regular and volunteer artillery, as well as for the regular and volunteer regiments of infantry.

After the losses in our last battle, I trust that I will no longer be regarded as an alarmist. I believe we have at least one more desperate battle to fight.

## FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JUNE 5.—I will send you (5) five new regiments as fast as transportation can take them, the first to start to-morrow for Baltimore. I intend sending you a part of McDowell's force as soon as it can return from its trip to Front Royal, probably as many as you want. The order to ship the new regiments to Fortress Monroe has already been given. I suppose that they may be sent directly to the Fort. Please advise me if this be your desire.

## TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JUNE 7.—In reply to your dispatch of 2 P.M., to-day, I have the honor to state that the Chickahominy River has risen so as to flood the entire bottoms to the depth of three and four feet; I am pushing forward the bridges in spite of this, and the men are working, notwithstanding up to their waists in water, to complete them.

The whole face of the country is a perfect bog, entirely impassable for artillery, or even cavalry, except directly in the main roads, which renders any general movement, either of this or the rebel army, extremely out of the question until we have more favorable weather.

I am glad to learn that you are pressing forward reinforcements vigorously.

I shall be in perfect readiness to move forward and take Richmond the moment McClellan reaches here, and the ground will admit the passage of artillery. I have advanced my pickets about a mile to-day, driving off the rebel pickets, and securing a very advantageous position.

The rebels have several batteries established, commanding the debouches from two of our bridges, and fire upon our working parties continually; but as yet they have killed but very few of our men.

## TO THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 10.—I have again information that Beauregard has arrived, and that some of his troops are to follow him. No great reliance, perhaps none whatever, can be attached to this; but it is possible, and ought to be their policy.

I am completely checked by the weather. The roads and fields are literally impassable for artillery—almost so for infantry. The Chickahominy is in a dreadful state. We have another rain storm on our hands.

I shall attack as soon as the weather and ground permit, but there will be a delay, the extent no one can foresee, for the season is altogether abnormal.

In view of these circumstances, I present for your consideration the propriety of detaching largely from Halleck's army, to strengthen on this; for it would seem that Halleck has now no large organized force to front him, while we have.

If this cannot be done, or even in connection with it, allow me to suggest the movement of a heavy column from Dalton upon Atlanta. If but one could be done, it would better conform to military principles to strengthen this army. And even though the reinforcements might not arrive in season to take part in the attack upon Richmond, the moral effect would be great, and they would furnish valuable assistance in interior movements.

I wish to be distinctly understood that whenever the weather permits I will attack with whatever force I may have, although a large force would enable me to gain much more decisive results.

I would be glad to have McClellan's infantry sent forward by water at once, without waiting for his artillery and cavalry.

If General Price returns via Washington, please converse with him as to the condition of affairs here.

## FROM THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 11.—Your dispatch of 3:30 P.M. yesterday has been received. I am fully impressed with the difficulties mentioned, and which no art or skill can avoid, but only endure; and am striving to the utmost to render you every aid in the power of the Government. Your suggestions will be immediately communicated to General Halleck, with a request that he shall conform to them.

At last advice he contemplated sending a column to operate with Mitchell against Chattanooga, and thence upon East Tennessee.

Buell reports Kentucky and Tennessee to be in a critical condition.

demanding immediate attention. Halleck says the main body of Beauregard's force is with him at Oaklona. McClellan's force was reported, yesterday, as having embarked, and on his way to join you. It is intended to send the residue of McDowell's force also to join you as speedily as possible.

Fremont had a hard fight day before yesterday with Jackson's force, at Union Church, eight miles from Harrisonburg.

He claims the victory, but was pretty badly handled. It is clear that a strong force is operating with Jackson, for the purpose of detaining forces here from you. I am urging as fast as possible the new levies.

Be assured, General, that there never has been a moment when my desire has been otherwise than to aid you with my whole heart, mind and strength, since the hour we first met; and whatever others may say for their own purposes, you have never had, and never can have, any one more truly your friend, or more anxious to support you, or more joyful than I shall be at the success which I have no doubt will soon be achieved by your arms.

"On the 12th and 13th General McClellan's division arrived. On the 13th of June two squadrons of the Fifth United States Cavalry, under the command of Captain Royal, stationed near Hanover Court House, were attacked and overpowered by a force of the enemy's cavalry, numbering about 1,500 men, with four guns. They pushed on toward our depots, but at some distance from our main body; and, though pursued very cleverly, made the circuit of the army, re-passing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. The burning of two schooners laden with forage, and fourteen Government wagons; the destruction of some sutlers' stores; the killing of several of the guard and teamsters at Garlick's Landing; some little damage done to Trunstall's Station, and a little *etc.*, were the precise results of the expedition."

TO THE SECRETARY.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 14, midnight.—All quiet in every direction. The storm of last night has passed away. Weather now very favorable. I hope two days more will make the ground practicable. I shall advance as soon as the bridges are completed, and the ground fit for artillery to move. At the same time, I would be glad to have whatever troops can be sent. I can use several new regiments to advantage. It ought to be distinctly understood that McDowell and his troops are completely under my control. I received a telegram from him requesting that McClellan's division might be placed so as to join him immediately on his arrival. That request does not breathe the proper spirit. Whatever troops come to me must be disposed of so as to do the most good. I do not feel, that in such circumstances as those in which I am placed, General McDowell should wish the general interests sacrificed for the purpose of increasing his command. If I cannot fully control all his troops, I want none of them, but would prefer to fight the battle with what I have, and let others be responsible for the result.

The department lines should not be allowed to interfere with me; but General McDowell's and all other troops should be placed completely at my disposal, and in no other way can they be of any assistance to me. I therefore request that I may have entire and full control. The stake at issue is too great to allow personal considerations to be entertained. You know that I have none.

The indications are, from our balloon reconnaissances, and from all other sources, that the enemy are entrenching, daily increasing in numbers, and determined to fight desperately.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

CAMP LINCOLN, January 20, 2 P. M.—Your Excellency's dispatch of 11 A. M. received; also that of General Sigel.

I have no doubt that Jackson has been reinforced from here. There is reason to believe that General R. S. Ripley has recently joined Lee's army with a brigade or division from Charleston. Troops have arrived recently from Goldsboro'. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the enemy intends evacuating Richmond. He is increasing his defences.

I find him everywhere in force, and every reconnaissance costs many lives.

Yet I am obliged to feel my way—foot by foot, at whatever cost—so great are the difficulties of the country. By to-morrow our position on this side of the Chickahominy should be completed.

I am forced to this by my inferiority of numbers, so that I may bring the greatest possible numbers into action, and secure the army against the consequences of unforeseen disaster.

I would be glad to have permission to lay before your Excellency, by letter or telegraph, my views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country. In the mean time, I would be pleased to learn the disposition of the troops not under my command, in Virginia and elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

JUNE 21.—If it would not divert too much of your time and attention from the army under your immediate command, I should be glad to have your views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country, as you say you would be glad to give them.

I would rather it should be by letter than by telegraph, because of the better chance of secrecy.

As to the numbers and positions of the troops not under your command, in Virginia and elsewhere, even if I could give it with accuracy, which I cannot, I would rather not transmit it by telegraph or letter, because of the chance of it reaching the enemy. I would be very glad to talk with you; but you cannot leave your camp, and I cannot well leave here.

GENERAL MCLELLAN'S REJOINDER.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 22.—Under the circumstances, as stated in your dispatch, I perceive that it will be better, at least, to defer for the present the communication I desired to make.

[The letter giving General McClellan's views on military and political affairs, written at Harrison's Landing, has already been published.]

TO THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 24, 12 P. M.—A very peculiar case of desertion has occurred from the enemy. The party states that he left Jackson, Whiting, and Ewell (fifteen brigades) at Gordonsville on the 21st; that they were moving on Fredericksburg, and that it was intended to attack my rear on the 28th. I would be glad to have at your earliest convenience the most exact information you have as to the position and movements of Jackson, as well as the sources from which your information is derived, that I may the better compare it with what I have.

FROM THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 25.—We have no definite information as to the numbers or position of Jackson's force. General King yesterday reported a deserter's statement, that Jackson's force was, nine days ago, forty thousand men. Some reports place ten thousand rebels under Jackson at Gordonsville; others that his force is at Port Republic, Harrisonburg, and Luray.

Fremont yesterday reported rumors that West Virginia was threatened, and General Kelly, that Ewell was advancing to New Creek, where Fremont has his depots. The last telegram from Fremont contradicts this rumor. The last telegram from Banks says that the enemy's pickets are strong in advance at Luray. The people decline to give any information as to his whereabouts. Within the last two days the evidence is strong that for some purpose the enemy is circulating rumors of Jackson's advance in various directions, with a view to conceal the real point of attack. Neither McDowell, who is at Manassas, nor Banks, nor Fremont, who are at Middleton, appear to have any accurate knowledge of the subject.

A letter transmitted to the department yesterday, purporting to be dated Gordonsville, on the 14th instant, stated that the actual attack was designed for Washington and Baltimore, as soon as you attacked Richmond; but that the report was circulated that Jackson had gone to Richmond, in order to mislead. This letter looked very much like a blind, and induces me to suspect that Jackson's real movement now is toward Richmond. It came from Alexandria, and is certainly designed, like the numerous rumors put afloat, to mislead. I think, therefore, that, while the warning of the deserter to you may also be a blind, that it could not safely be disregarded. I will transmit to you any further information on this subject that may be received here.

AFFAIR ON THE WILLIAMSBURGH ROAD.

TO THE SECRETARY.

REBELLION NO. 3, June 25—1:30 P. M.—We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, under sharp resistance. Our men behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

REBELLION NO. 3, June 25—3:15 P. M.—The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one-half of Hooker's are where I want them.

I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle, merely an affair of Hantelman's corps, supported by Keyes, and thus far all goes well. We

hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by General Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual, that is, most splendidly. On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

REBELLION NO. 3, June 25—5 P. M.—The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully and with but little loss. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Captain DeRussey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from the camps in front of this place, and is now quiet.

BEFORE THE RETREAT.

TO THE SECRETARY.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 25—6:15 P. M.—I have just returned from the field, and find your dispatch in regard to Jackson. Several contrabands just in, give information confirming supposition that Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court House, and that Beauregard arrived, with strong reinforcements, in Richmond yesterday. I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at (200,000), two hundred thousand, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true. But this army will do all in the power of men to hold their position and repulse every attack.

I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent, repeatedly, the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command, and if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate.

But if the result of the action, which will probably occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a disaster, the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders; it must rest where it belongs.

Since I commenced this, I have received additional intelligence, confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard's arrival. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickahominy to arrange for the defense on that side. I feel that there is no use in again asking for reinforcements.

The report of the Chief of the Secret Service Corps, hence forwarded and dated the 26th of June, shows the estimated strength of the enemy at the time of the evacuation of Yorktown to have been from 100,000 to 120,000 men. The same report puts his numbers on the 26th of June at about 180,000, and the specific information obtained regarding their organization warrants the belief that this estimate did not exceed his actual strength. It will be observed that the evidence contained in the report shows the following organizations, viz.: 200 regiments of infantry and cavalry, including the forces of Jackson and Ewell, just arrived; eight battalions of independent troops; five battalions of artillery; twelve companies of infantry and independent cavalry, beside forty-six companies of artillery, amounting in all to from forty to fifty brigades. There were undoubtedly many others whose designations we did not learn.

The report also shows that numerous and heavy earthworks have been completed for the defense of Richmond, and that in thirty-six of these were mounted some two hundred guns.

FROM THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 25—11:20 P. M.—Your telegram of 6:15 has been received. The circumstances that have hitherto rendered it impossible for the Government to send you any more reinforcements than has been done, have been so distinctly stated to you by the President, that it is needless for me to repeat them.

Every effort has been made by the President and myself to strengthen you. King's division is at Falmouth. Shields' and Ricketts' divisions are at Manassas. The Falmouth division sends a part of that force to aid you as speedily as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 26—12 M.—I have just learned that our advanced cavalry pickets, on the left bank of the Chickahominy, are being driven in. It is probably Jackson's advance guard. If this be true, you may not hear from me for some days, as my communications will probably be cut off.

The case is, perhaps, a difficult one; but I shall resort to desperate measures, and will do my best to outmaneuver, outwit and outfight the enemy. Do not believe reports of disaster, and do not be disengaged if you learn that my communications are cut off, and even Yorktown in possession of the enemy. Hope for the best, and I will not deceive the hopes you formerly placed in me.

TO THE SECRETARY.

CAMP LINCOLN, June 26—2:30 P. M.—Your dispatch and that of the President received. Jackson is driving in my pickets, &c., on other side of Chickahominy. Impossible to tell where reinforcements ought to go, as I am yet unable to predict result of approaching battle. It will probably be better that they should go to Fort Monroe, and thence according to state of affairs when they arrive.

It would not be probable that I can maintain telegraphic communication more than an hour or two longer.

FROM THE SECRETARY.

JUNE 26—6 P. M.—Arrangements are being made rapidly as possible to send you 5,000 men as fast as they can be brought from Manassas to Alexandria and embarked, which can be done sooner than to wait for transportation at Fredericksburg. They will be followed by more, if needed.

McDowell's, Banks' and Fremont's forces will be consolidated as the Army of Virginia, and will operate promptly in your aid by land. Nothing will be spared to sustain you, and I have undoubtably faith in your success. Keep me advised fully of your condition.

[The part of the report to the battles of the retreat was published last week.]

AT HARRISON'S LANDING.

FROM GENERAL MCLELLAN.

BERKELEY, July 11—3 P. M.—"We are very strong here now, so far as defences are concerned. Hope you will make us strong enough to advance and try it again."

JULY 12.—"Men resting well, but beginning to be impatient for another fight. I am more and more confident that this army ought not to be withdrawn from here, but promptly reinforced and thrown upon Richmond. If we have little more than half a chance, we can take it. I dread the effect of another retreat upon the *morale* of the men."

JULY 13.—"It appears, manifestly, to be our policy to concentrate here everything we can possibly spare from less important points, to make sure of crushing the enemy at Richmond, which seems clearly to be the most important point in Rebeldom. Nothing should be left to chance here. I would recommend that General Burnside, with all his troops, be ordered to this Army, to enable it to assume the offensive as soon as possible."

JULY 14.—"Am anxious to have the determination of Government that no time may be lost in preparing for it. Hours are very precious now, and perfect unity and action necessary."

GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

JULY 15.—"Reinforcements reaching Richmond South. My opinion is more and more firm that here is the defense of Washington, and that we ought to be at once reinforced by all available troops, to enable me to advance. Retreat would be disastrous to the Army and to the cause. I am confident of that."

JULY 16.—"I hope that it may soon be decided what is to be done by this Army, and that the decision may be to reinforce it at once. We are losing much valuable time, and that at a moment when energy and decision are sadly needed."

[After giving an account of the affair at Coggins Point, where the enemy planted light batteries and annoyed our right flank by firing across the river, a telegram to Halleck, dated August 2d, says:]

GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

JULY 17.—"Reinforcements reaching Richmond South. My opinion is more and more firm that here is the defense of Washington, and that we ought to be at once reinforced by all available troops, to enable me to advance. Retreat would be disastrous to the Army and to the cause. I am confident of that."

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GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

the Quartermaster-General to provide transportation. I hope you will send them away as quick as possible, and advise me of their removal.

[To carry out Gen. Halleck's first order, of July 30, it was necessary first to gain possession of Malvern Hill, which was occupied by the enemy, apparently, in some little force, and controlled the direct approaches to Richmond. Its temporary occupation, at least, was equally necessary in the event of a movement upon Petersburg, or even the abandonment of the Peninsula. It appears that Hooker failed in the first movement on Malvern Hill, in consequence of the incompetency of guides, but that on August 5 he succeeded.]

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

AUGUST 2.—You have not answered my telegram of July 30, about the removal of the sick. Remove them as fast as possible and telegraph me as soon as they are out of your way. The President desires an answer as soon as possible.

GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

AUGUST 3.—Answer already sent. It is impossible for me to say what cases of sickness to send off, unless I know what is to be done with this army. Were the disastrous measure of retreat adopted, all the sick who cannot march and fight should be dispatched by water. Should the army advance, many of the sick would be of service at the depot. If it is to remain here any length of time, the question assumes still a different phase. If I am kept longer in ignorance of what is to be effected, I can not be expected to accomplish the object in view. In the meantime, I will do all in my power to do what I conceive to be your wishes.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

AUGUST 3.—I have waited most anxiously to learn the result of your forced reconnaissance to Richmond, and whether, also, all your sick have been sent away. I can get no answer to my telegram. It is determined to withdraw your army from the Peninsula to Acquia Creek. You will take immediate measures to effect this, covering the movement as best you can. Its real object and withdrawal should be concealed even from your own officers. Your material and transportation should be removed first. You will assume control of all the means of transportation within your reach, and apply to the naval forces for all the assistance of this force. The entire execution of the movement is left to your discretion and judgment. You will leave such forces as you may deem proper at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and other places which we must occupy.

[In this place is printed the already well-known letters that passed between McClellan and Halleck, the former emphatically protesting against the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula to Acquia Creek, and Halleck defending the policy of doing so, and urging decidedly the execution of his order.]

GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

MALVERN HILL, August 5.—This is a very advantageous position to cover and advance on Richmond, which is only 14½ miles distant, and I feel confident that with reinforcements I could march this army there in five days. General Hooker's dispositions were admirable, and his officers and men displayed their usual gallantry.

SAME, August 5.—I am sending off sick as rapidly as our transports will take them. I am also doing everything in my power to carry out your orders to push reconnaissance toward the rebel capital, and hope soon to find out whether the reports regarding the abandonment of the place are true.

SAME, August 6.—I will obey the order as soon as circumstances permit. My artillery is none too numerous now. I have been able to send off but 1,200 sick; no transportation. There shall be no delay that I can avoid.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, August 6—3 A. M.—"I have no reinforcements to send you." [Further telegrams follow from General McClellan to General Halleck, and vice versa, General Halleck urging General McClellan to ship his sick first, and then batteries and troops more rapidly, and General McClellan insisting that he is doing so as fast as the means of transportation at his disposal permitted, and strengthening his statement by the reports of his subordinates. Specimens will suffice.]

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

AUGUST 9.—The enemy is massing his forces in front of Generals Pope and Burnside, and expects to crush them and move to the Potomac. You must send reinforcements instantly to Acquia Creek. Considering the amount of transportation at your disposition, your delay is not satisfactory.

GENERAL MCLELLAN'S REPLY.

AUGUST 10.—The batteries sent to General Burnside took the last available transport yesterday morning; enough have since arrived to ship a regiment of cavalry to-day. The sick are being embarked as rapidly as possible.

There has been no unnecessary delay, as you assert—not an hour. Everything has been, and is being pushed as rapidly as possible to carry out your orders.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

AUGUST 10.—Enemy is crossing the Rapidan in large force. They are fighting General Pope to-day. There must be no further delay in your movements. That which has already occurred was entirely unexpected, and must be satisfactorily explained. Let not a moment's time be lost, and telegraph me daily what progress you have made in executing the order to transfer your troops.

GENERAL MCLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

AUGUST 12.—It is positively the fact that no more men could have embarked hence than have gone, and that no unnecessary delay has occurred. \* \* \* We are sure you have been misinformed as to the availability of the vessels on hand. There shall be no unnecessary delay, but I cannot manufacture vessels. I state these difficulties from experience, and because you have not been properly informed by those around you, who ought to know the inherent difficulties of such an undertaking. It is not possible for any one to place this army where you wish it, ready to move, in less than a month. If Washington is in danger now this army can scarcely arrive in time to save it. It is in a much better position to do so from here than from Acquia. Our material can only be saved by using the whole army and covering it, if we are pressed.

If sensibly weakened by detachments, the results might be the loss of much material and many men. I will be at the telegraph office tomorrow.

CHERRYSTONE, Aug. 13—11:30 P. M.—Please come to office; wish to talk with you.

SAME, August 14—12:30.—Started to Jamestown Island to talk with you. Found the wires broken and came here. Please read my long telegram of August 12. All quiet at camp.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL MCLELLAN.

AUGUST 14—11:40 A. M.—I have read your dispatch. There is no change of plans. You will send up your troops as rapidly as possible. There is no difficulty in landing them.

According to your own accounts, there is now no difficulty in withdrawing your forces. Do so with all possible rapidity.

"Before I had time to

By all means see that the troops sent here have plenty of ammunition. We have no time here to supply them. Moreover, they may have to fight as soon as they land.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPLY.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21—7:30 P.M.—I have not lost an hour in sending troops, nor will I.

Franklin is here and I will try to get some of his troops on board to-night. I have already all my ammunition on board.

I will put head-quarters on board ship early to-morrow morning, so that I can leave at a moment's notice.

GENERAL POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

ACQUA CREEK, August 21.—I have reached here, and respectfully report for orders.

SAME, August 24—2 P.M.—Please inform me immediately exactly what you propose to do. Until I know that I cannot regulate Pope's movement. He is much exposed, and decided measures should be taken at once. Until I know what my command and position are to be, and whether you still intend to place me in the command indicated in your first letter to me, and orally, through General Burnside, at Culpeper, I cannot decide where I can be of most use. If your determination unchanged I ought to go to Alexandria at once. Please define my position and duties.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 24.—You ask me for information which I cannot give. I do not know where General Pope is, nor where the enemy in force is. These are matters which I have all day been most anxious to ascertain.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27.—I arrived here safely last night, and have taken measures to ascertain the state of affairs.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 27.—Franklin's corps should move out by forced marches, carrying three or four days' provisions, to be supplied, as far as possible, by railroads.

Perhaps you may prefer some other route than to Centreville. General Haupt has just telegraphed about sending out troops. Please see him and give him your directions. There has been some serious neglect to guard the railroad, which should be immediately remedied.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27—10 A.M.—I have sent orders to Franklin to prepare to march with his corps at once, and to repair here in person, to inform me, as to the means of transportation.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 27.—I can get no satisfactory information from the front, either of the enemy or of our troops. There seems to have been great neglect and carelessness about Manassas. Franklin's corps should march in that direction as soon as possible.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

AUGUST 27—11:30—In view of Burnside's dispatch, just received, which it is not advisable to throw the mass of Sumner's corps here, to move out with Franklin to Centreville and vicinity.

If a decisive battle is fought at Warrenton, a disaster would leave our troops on the Lower Rappahannock in a dangerous position. They would do better service in front of Washington.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

AUGUST 27—12:05 P.M.—My aide, just returned from General Franklin's camp reports that Generals Franklin, Smith and Slocum are all in Washington. He gave the order to the next in rank to place the corps in readiness to move at once.

SAME, August 27—1:15 P.M.—Franklin's artillery has no horses, except for four guns without caissons. I can pick up no cavalry. In view of these facts, will it not be well to push Sumner's corps here by water, as rapidly as possible, to make immediate arrangements for placing the works in front of Washington in an efficient condition of defence?

I have no means of knowing the enemy's force between Pope and ourselves. Can Franklin, without his artillery or cavalry, effect any useful purpose in front?

Should not Burnside take steps at once to evacuate Falmouth and Aquia, at the same time covering the retreat of any of Pope's troops who may fall back in that direction? I don't see that we have force enough in hand to form a connection with Pope, whose exact position we don't know. Are we safe in the direction of the valley?

SAME, August 27—1:30 P.M.—I learn that Tyler's brigade, sent this morning to Bull Run Bridge, was either captured or cut to pieces by a force with many guns and about 5,000 infantry, and receiving reinforcements every minute. Also that Gainesville is in possession of the enemy. Please send cavalry in toward Drainsville via Chain Bridge to Lewisville and Drainsville, and go as far as they can. If you will give me even one squadron of cavalry here, I will ascertain the state of the case. I think our policy is to make these works perfectly safe, and mobilize a couple of corps as soon as possible, and not to advance them until they can have their artillery and cavalry. I have sent for Colonel Tyler, to place his artillerymen in their works. Is Fort Marcy securely held?

SAME, August 27—2:30 P.M.—If there is any cavalry in Washington it should be ordered to report to me at once. I still think that we should first provide for the immediate defence of Washington on both sides of the Potomac. I am responsible for the past but cannot be for the future unless I receive authority to dispose of the available troops according to my judgment. Please inform me at once what my position is. I do not wish to act in the dark.

SAME, August 27, 6 P.M.—I have just received the copy of a dispatch from General Pope to you, dated 10 A.M., this morning, in which he says "all forces now sent forward should be sent to my right, at Gainesville."

I now have at my disposal here about 10,000 men of Franklin's corps, about 2,800 of General Tyler's brigade, an Colonel Tyler's 1st Connecticut Artillery, which I recommend should be held in hand for the defence of Washington. If you wish me to order any part of the force to the front, it is in readiness to march at a moment's notice to any part you may indicate.

SAME, August 28—4:10 P.M.—General Franklin is with me here. \* \* \* We are not in condition to move. May be by to-morrow morning. Pope must cut through to-day, or adopt the plan I suggested. I have ordered troops to garrison the works at Upton's Hill. They must be held at any cost. As soon as I can see the way to spare them, I will send a corps of good troops there. It is the key to Washington, which cannot be seriously menaced as long as it is held."

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 28—10:30 A.M.—I think you had better place Sumner's corps as it arrives near the guns, and particularly at the Chain Bridge. The principal thing to be feared now is a cavalry raid into the city, especially in the night time. \* \* \* Please send some of your officers to see that every precaution is taken at the forts against a raid, also at the bridge.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

AUGUST 29—10:30 A.M.—Franklin's corps is in motion. Started about 6 A.M. I can give him but two squadrons of cavalry. Franklin has but forty rounds of ammunition. No wagons to move more. I do not think he is in condition to accomplish much, if he meets with serious resistance. I should not have moved him but for your pressing order last night. What have you from Vienna or Drainsville?

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 29—11 M.—Would you let your views to put the rest of Sumner's corps between Arlington and Fort Corcoran, where they can either support Franklin and Chain Bridge, and even Tenallytown? Franklin has only between ten and eleven thousand (11,000) duty. How far do you wish this force to advance?

SAME, August 29—1 P.M.—Shall I do as seems best to me with the troops in this vicinity, including Franklin who I really think under the present circumstances ought to advance beyond Anandale?

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 29—10:30 P.M.—By referring to my telegrams you will see why Franklin's corps halted at Anandale. His small cavalry force, all I had to give him, was ordered to push on as far as possible toward Manassas. It was not safe for him to move beyond Anandale under the circumstances, until he knew what was at Vienna. General Franklin remained here until about 1 P.M., endeavoring to arrange for supplies for his command.

I am responsible for both of these circumstances, and do not see that either of them were in disobedience to your orders. Please give dis-

tinct orders with reference to Franklin's movements to-morrow. \* \* \* I desire definite instructions, as it is not safe to me to be accused of disobeying orders when I have simply exercised the discretion you committed to me.

AUGUST 29—10 P.M.—Not hearing from you I have sent orders to General Franklin to place himself in connection with General Pope as soon as possible, and at the same time cover the transit of Pope's supplies; and I am having inspections made of all the forts around Washington.

AUGUST 30—10:30 A.M.—Ever since General Franklin received notice that he was to march from Alexandria he has been endeavoring to get transportation from the Quartermasters, but was uniformly told there was none disposable, and his command marched without wagons. After the departure of his corps he procured twenty wagons by unloading Burnside's supply train.

General Sumner endeavored by application to the Quartermaster's Department to get wagons to carry his reserve ammunition, but without success, and was obliged to march with what he could carry in his carriage-baggage. I have this morning directed that all my headquarter wagons that are landed, be at once loaded with ammunition for summer and Franklin, but they will not go far to ward supplying the deficiency. Eighty-five (85) wagons were got together by the Quartermaster's Department last night, loaded with sub-sistence and sent forward at 1 A.M., with a escort, via Anandale. Every effort has been made to carry out orders promptly. The great difficulty seems to consist in the fact that the greater part of the transportation on hand at Alexandria has been needed for current supplies of the garrison. Such is the state of the case as represented to me by the Quartermasters, and it appears to be true.

I take it for granted that this has not been properly explained to you.

SAME, August 30—11 A.M.—Have ordered Sumner to leave one brigade in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, and to move the rest, via Columbia Pike, on Anandale and Fairfax Court House. Is this the route you wish them to take?

He and Franklin are both instructed to join Pope as promptly as possible. Shall Couch move out also when he arrives?

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 30—1:45 P.M.—Ammunition, particularly for artillery, must be immediately sent forward to Centreville for General Pope. It must be done with all possible despatch.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPLY.

AUGUST 30—2:10 P.M.—I know nothing of the calibres of Pope's artillery. All I can do is to direct my ordnance officer to load all the wagons sent to him.

I have already sent all my headquarter wagons. You will have to see that wagons are sent from Washington.

I can do nothing more than give the order that every available wagon in Alexandria shall be loaded at once.

The order to the brigade of Sumner, that I directed to remain near Chain Bridge and Tenallytown, should go from your headquarters to save time. I understand you to intend it also to move. I have no sharpshooters, except the guard around my camp.

I have sent off every man but those, and will now send them as you direct. I will also send my only remaining squadron of cavalry with General Sumner. I can do no more; you now have every man of the Army of the Potomac who is within my reach.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 30—10:30 P.M.—I have sent to the front all my troops, with the exception of Couch's division, and have given the orders necessary to insure its being disposed of as you directed. I hourly expect the return of one of my aides, who will give authentic news from the field of battle.

I cannot express to you the pain and mortification I have experienced to-day, in listening to the distant sound of the firing of my men. I can be of no further use here. I respectfully ask that, if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men, if nothing more. They will fight none the worse for being with them. If it is not deemed best to entrust me with the command of my own army, I simply ask to share their fate on the field of battle.

Please reply to this to-night. I have been engaged for the last few hours in doing what I can to make arrangements for the wounded. I have sent out all the ambulances now loaded. As I have sent my escort to the front, I would be glad to take some of Gregg's cavalry with me, if allowed to go.

GENERAL HALLECK'S REPLY.

I have just seen your telegram of last night. The substance was repeated to me when received, but I did not know that you asked for a reply immediately. I cannot answer without seeing the President, as General Pope is in command, by his order, of the department.

I think Couch's division should go forward as rapidly as possible, and find the battle field.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

AUGUST 31—12:45 P.M.—The subsistence department are making Fairfax Station their principal depot. It should be well guarded. The officer in charge should be directed to secure the depot by abatis against cavalry.

As many as possible of the new regiments should be prepared to take the field. Perhaps some more should be sent to the vicinity of the Chain Bridge.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPLY.

AUGUST 31—Major Haier is at Fairfax Station with my provost and headquarters guard and other troops. I have requested (4) four more companies to be sent at once, and the precautions you direct to be taken.

Under the War Department order of yesterday, I have no control over anything except my staff, some few hundred men in my camp here, and the few remaining men near Fortress Monroe. I have no control over the new regiments; do not know any thing about them, except those near here. Their commanding officers and those of the works are not under me.

Where I have seen evil's existing under my eye, I have corrected them.

I think it is the business of General Casey to prepare the new regiments for the field, and a matter between him and General Barnard to order o-h-s to Chain Bridge.

Neither of them is under my command, and, by the War Department order, I have no right to give them orders.

GENERAL HALLECK'S REJOINDER.

AUGUST 31—10 P.M.—Since receiving your dispatch relating to command, I have not been able to answer an not of absolute necessity. I have not so far as possible sent to you, but will write to you in the morning. You will retain the command of everything in this vicinity.

I beg of you to let me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tried out.

[The famous order assigning commands, and confining that of McClellan to that portion of the Potomac Army not detached for Pope, follows.]

GENERAL M'CLELLAN TO GENERAL HALLECK.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, August 31—1:30 P.M.—The squadron of Second Regular cavalry that I sent with General Sumner, was captured to day, about 2 P.M., some three or four from Fairfax Court House, beyond it on the Little River Pike, by Fitzhugh Lee, with three thousand cavalry and three light battle-arms.

I have conversed with the First Sergeant, who says that when he last saw them they were within a mile of Fairfax. Pope had no troops on that road—this squadron getting there by mistake. There is nothing of ours on the right of Centreville but Sumner's corps. There was much artillery firing during the day. A rebel Major told the Sergeant that the rebels had driven in our retreat to-day. He says the road is filled with wagons and stragglers coming toward Alexandria. It is clear from the Sergeant's account, that we were badly beaten yesterday, and that Pope's right is entirely exposed.

I recommend that no more of Couch's division be sent to the front, that turnside be brought here as soon as practicable, and that every thing available this side of Fairfax be drawn in at once—including the mass of the troops on the railroad. I apprehend that the enemy will, or have by this time, occupied Fairfax Court House, and cut off Pope entirely, unless he falls back to-night via Sanger's and Fairfax Station.

I think these orders should be sent at once. I have no confidence in the dispositions made as I gather them. To speak frankly, and the occasion requires it, there appears to be a total absence of brains, and I fear the total destruction of the army. I have some cavalry here that can carry out any orders you may have to send. The occasion is grave and demands grave measures. The question is the salvation of the country. I learn that our loss yesterday amounted to (16,000) fifteen thousand. We cannot afford such losses without an object.

It is my deliberate opinion that the interests of the nation demand that Pope should fall back to-night, if possible, and not one moment is to be lost.

I will use all the cavalry I have to watch our right. Please answer at once. I feel confident that you can rely upon the information I gave you.

I shall be up all night, and ready to obey any orders you give me.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

SEPTEMBER 1—1:30 A.M.—Burnside was ordered up very early yesterday morning. Retain remainder of Couch's forces, and make arrangements to stop all retreating troops in the line of works, or where you can best establish an outer line of defence. My news from Pope was up to 4 P.M. He was then all right. I must wait for more definite information before I can order a retreat, as the falling back on the line of work must necessarily be directed, in case of a serious disaster. Give me all additional news that is reliable.

I shall be up all night, and ready to act as circumstances may require. I am fully aware of the gravity of the crisis, and have been for weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FOSTER AND LONGSTREET.

IF General LONGSTREET had wished to convince General FOSTER that the circulation of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty among the Rebel troops was having the desired effect upon their minds, he could not have chosen a better method than to send the following letter. It was conveyed to the Union general by a flag of truce:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES, East Tenn., Jan. 3, 1864.

To the Commanding General U. S. Forces, East Tenn.:

SIR:—I find the Proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 8th of December last, in circulation in handbills among our soldiers. The immediate object of this circulation appears to be to induce our soldiers to quit our ranks and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace.

I respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have upon this subject through me, rather than by the handbills circulated among our soldiers. The few men who may desert under the promise held out in the Proclamation can not be men of character or standing. If they desert their cause they degrade themselves in the eyes of God and man. They can do your cause no good, nor can they injure ours.

As a great nation, you can accept none but an honorable peace; as a noble people, you could have us accept nothing less. I submit, therefore, whether the mode that I suggest would not be more likely to lead to an honorable end than such a circulation of partial promises of freedom.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

To this polite offer of the Rebel General to serve as the distributor of Union documents among his own troops, General FOSTER replied in a strain of quiet irony which must have pleased as well as disconcerted his correspondent:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OMO., KNOXVILLE, E. T., Jan. 7, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Forces in East Tennessee:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Jan. 3, 1864: you are correct in the supposition that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's Proclamation, is to induce those now in Rebellion against the Government, to lay aside their arms, and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the re-union of States now arrayed in hostility against one another and restoration of peace. The immediate effect of the circulation may be to cause many men to leave our ranks, to return home, or come within our lines, and, in view of this latter course, it has been thought proper to issue an order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received.

I accept, however, your suggestion that it would have been more courteous to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity thus afforded to enclose to you twenty (20) copies of each of these documents and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace, to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very Respectfully,

J. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GENERAL HALLECK.—Brownson's Quarterly Review has the following in regard to the General-in-Chief:

"We know General HALLECK is not popular, either with the Army or with the people; wherefore we know not. He is said to have been a Hunker Democrat, but so were we ourselves, and so were many others who are among the staunchest friends of the Government and the Union. Yet since the Administration has adopted a decided policy on the slavery question, we have not heard of his refusal to conform rigidly to it. He seems to us to have confined himself to a faithful discharge of his military duties, as a true soldier and a loyal citizen. Perhaps he is not sympathetic; perhaps he does not believe in newspaper war correspondents; perhaps he does not court the people, and pays little heed to popular opinion on scientific matters; but these are all, except the first, so many things in his favor.

We had strong prejudices against General HALLECK, and heard with regret that he was made General-in-Chief. But we have watched his course, we have scrutinized his acts, wherever we could get at them, and we have come to the conclusion that he is really one of the ablest men in the Union, a truly loyal man, well fitted for his place, and that no blunder has been committed, or disaster befallen our arms, by adherence to his orders, or observance of his instructions. His report proves the contrary. We believe he has been unjustly censured, and that when his military administration shall be better known he will hold a high place in the affections of his countrymen. We have had evidence of his eminent capacity, and no evidence of his lack of earnestness, or of a tendency in him to seek any selfish end at the expense of his country, of honor, or of honesty. We believe him one of our greatest and purest men, and that one day his country will count it an honor to have produced him."

MORGAN VISITS LIBBY PRISON.—A Richmond paper thus describes a visit of General MORGAN to Libby prison:

"General Morgan, on arriving up stairs, where the prisoners 'most do congregate,' was immediately conducted into the presence of the 'author of the Maine Liquor Law,' the whilom Brigadier-General NEAL DOW. An introduction took place, when Morgan observed, with one of those inimitable smiles for which he is so noted, 'General Dow, I am very happy to see you here; or, rather, I should say, since you are here I am happy to see you looking so well.' Dow's natural

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN W. W. Miller, 8th Ohio Vols., has been honorably discharged the service, for disability.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. A. Rand has been commissioned Colonel of the 4th Mass. Cavalry.

REV. H. S. Wayland has resigned the chaplaincy of the Seventh Connecticut regiment.

CAPTAIN J. L. Trumbull, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, has been assigned to duty in the Cavalry Bureau.

MAJOR-General Ord has returned and resumed the command of the 13th Army Corps.

MAJOR-General Herron on the 2d of January relieved Major-General Dana, who assumes command at Matagorda.

SAMUEL F. Jacobs has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the Second Regular Dragoons, and assigned to duty on General Halleck's staff.

By order of Major-General Peck, the Water Battery at Plymouth, N. C., is to be called Battery Worth, after the late Major-General William J. Worth, U. S. Army.

SURGEON C. A. Cowgill, U. S. Vols., has been designated by the Medical Director of the Department as Acting Medical Inspector of the District of North Carolina.

FIRST Lieutenant James S. McVey, 3d New York Artillery, has been detailed upon the staff of Major-General Peck, as Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CAPTAIN Gurdon Chapin, U. S. 7th Infantry, has been appointed Judge Advocate for the troops in the harbor and defences of New York city.

An effort is being made among the negroes in his department to present Major-General Butler with a magnificent sword, for which purpose about \$1,500 will be collected.

GENERAL Thomas, Crittenden, McCook, Butterfield, Hobson, Starkweather, and Judah, were at Louisville on the 17th inst.

CAPTAIN John L. Godfrey, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, has been assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

CAPTAIN Samuel Heneks, Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, died at his residence, New Albany, Indiana, on the 19th instant.

MAJOR-General C. C. Washburne has arrived in Washington, from his command in Texas, via New Orleans and New York.

BRIGADIER-General Getty, recently in command at Portsmouth, Va., has been assigned to duty as chief of artillery on Major-General Meade's staff.

MAJOR-General Grant passed through Louisville on the 25th, en route for St. Louis, to visit his son, who is dangerously ill.

THE President is reported to have restored Major-General McClelland to his rank, and ordered him to report to Major-General Banks.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Otto Harhaus has been promoted to the colonelcy of the Harris Light Cavalry, Second New York.

AMONG the passengers by the steam transport *Fulton*, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Hilton Head, was the Fleet Captain J. M. Bradford.

THE Senate in Executive Session has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Charles A. Dana as Second Assistant Secretary of War.

THE line officers of the 5th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Artillery, stationed at Baltimore, Md., recently presented the commandant of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Murray, with a beautiful pair of epaulettes.

THE 3d Md. Cavalry, Colonel Chas. Carroll Tevis commanding, has been detached from the Cavalry Reserve of the 8th Army Corps, and ordered to report to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Lockwood.

BRIGADIER-General A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, declines a position on the Union State ticket, on the ground that he is enlisted for the war, and his energies of body and mind are all absorbed in its successful prosecution.

On the 17th a fire occurred at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., which destroyed \$2,000 worth of blankets and other property. Captain Dillon and Lieutenant Bennett, of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, perished in the flames.

CAPTAIN John G. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, has been ordered to Wheeling, West Virginia, to relieve Captain T. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

COLONEL Wm. S. Fish, 1st Conn. Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal at Baltimore, Md., has been relieved from duty, and ordered to command the Cavalry Reserve of the Middle Department. Major H. Z. Hayner, A. D. C., has been appointed in his place.

THE following promotions have been made in the 5th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Artillery:—Second Lieutenants G. H. Cady, and Eugene McGrath, Jr., to be First Lieutenants; Sergeants Jas. McMahon and H. Church, Jr., to be Second Lieutenants.

BRIGADIER-General Wild has assumed command of the Military District of the Nansemond, including Norfolk and Portsmouth, relieving General Barnes, who is a member of the court-martial now trying the case of Surgeon-General Hammond, at Washington.

COLONEL Wm. G. Fish, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and Military Provost-Marshal of Baltimore for nearly two years, formerly a member of General Schenck's staff, has been arrested on charges of misconduct, involving fraud and corruption. He will be tried by court-martial.

By order of Major-General Butler, Major Cole, having raised and taken command of a regiment of colored cavalry, is relieved from duty as Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and Major B. C. Ludlow is appointed in his place.

CAPTAIN W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved by Major-General Gillmore from duties in connection with the Engineer Department, and assigned

to duty in charge of the bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in the Department of the South. Major J. W. Abert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is announced as Assistant Engineer, and will relieve Captain Burger in his duties connected with the correspondence and orders relating to the Engineer Department.

THE President has nominated Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain; Charles Green, to be Captain in the Navy; Eugene W. Watson and Edward B. Furlong, to be lieutenants in the reserve service.

WHILE Lieutenant I. B. Dodge, of St. Louis, was being united in marriage on the 13th to the daughter of General Brown, the bride's dress and veil took fire, and a scene of utmost confusion ensued. Fortunately the lady was not injured, and the wedding was concluded after some delay.

AMONG the passengers for New Orleans on the steamer from New York last Saturday were Colonel Frank E. Howe and family, of New York; Colonel James McKay, and Secretary of the commission on the freedmen, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Irwin.

AN enthusiastic welcome was given to Major-General Curtis last week, on his arrival at Leavenworth, to assume command of his department. Colonel Chapin has been made General Curtis' Chief of Staff; General Ewing will have an important command; General Blunt will command the Fort Smith District.

THE following officers, belonging to the Signal Corps, stationed in the Department of the South, received their promotions from the Secretary of War: Lieutenants Towne and Dana to be Captains; Messrs. Vidall, Hatfield, Cross, Brodie, and Carrigue, to be 1st Lieutenants; Weber, 2d Lieutenant; commissions dated March 3d, 1863.

A BOARD has been appointed, consisting of Generals Hitchcock and Canby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Halpine, to revise rules, regulations, and articles of war. The Board are ordered to proceed at once to business, and as soon as their labors are completed, their report is to be laid before the Senate Military Committee for its approval.

AN amusing typographical error occurred in one of the New York papers, in printing General Halleck's report. The General wrote in depreciation of the immense cost of army transportation, and said, "Our trains have been materially reduced during the year." Imagine his disgust when he found this printed, "Our brains have been materially reduced," &c.

LETTERS received in New York from Port Hudson, under date of January 12th and 13th, pronounce as false all reports to the effect that captured officers from General Ullman's division of colored troops had been shot. The fate of one only is unknown. The rest are either in Libby prison, or at a rebel rendezvous in Texas.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Conrad, who, for some months past, under the direction of the War Department, has had exclusive charge of the pass office in that Department, has been relieved, and assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Sykes. Colonel Pelouse, formerly of Major-General McDowell's staff, has been appointed his successor.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Adjutant General's office to the major-generals and brigadier-generals, requesting them to furnish, for the information of the office, a succinct account of their military services while in the service of the United States, since March 4, 1861. It is proposed to bind the reports in book form, to be preserved with the prominent records of the office.

BRIGADIER-General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. Vols., has been assigned by Major-General Foster to the command of the District of the Clinch and of the troops therein. The District of the Clinch includes the region between the Cumberland and Clinch Mountains, extending from Big Creek Gap on the West, to the eastern line of the State of Tennessee on the East. The headquarters of the district will be at Tazewell or Cumberland Gap.

THE following named officers have been appointed by Major-General Peck Assistant Commissioners of Musters, subject to the approval of the President, —viz.: First Lieutenant Lewis H. Bowen, 5th R. I. Vol. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Holbrook, 5th Mass. Vol. Infantry. They are ordered to report to Captain F. Martin, Commissioner of Musters for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

COLONEL George E. Church has completed a survey of the proposed railroad route between Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. He finds the route entirely practicable, and two miles shorter than has heretofore been supposed,—the distance from tide water to tide water being only sixteen and one-half miles. Colonel Church has received from an English company an offer of the position of Resident Engineer of the Rosario and Cordova Railroad—the longest railroad in South America.

ON Saturday morning last, Brigadier-General Lorenz Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., and Colonel George S. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, visited the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association, at their hall, Second and Gold streets, and were introduced to the members by Edmund A. Souder, Esq. General Thomas made a brief address, in which he alluded to the labors he has performed throughout the Southwest in organizing the colored regiments in that section of the country, and related a number of interesting incidents which occurred during his sojourn among the plantations in that locality.

CAPTAIN Blenckhard, A. D. C., has been ordered to relieve Captain C. P. Horton, A. D. C.; and Surgeon Geo. Suckley, U. S. V., has been ordered to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. T. Reilly, on the Hospital Examining Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector-General, is President. The Board on the 15th was at Louisville, Ky. Captain Horton reports to General Heintzelman; Assistant Surgeon Reilly to Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Director at Little Rock, Ark.

By order of Major-General Foster, all able-bodied colored men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the lines of his department, except those employed in the several staff departments, officers' servants, and those servants of loyal citizens who prefer remaining with their masters, are to be sent forthwith to Knoxville, Loudon, or Kingston,

Tenn., to be enrolled under the direction of Brigadier-General Davis Tilson, Chief of Artillery, with a view to the formation of a regiment of artillery, to be composed of troops of African descent.

MAJOR-General Butler rebukes in general orders Lieutenant-Colonel Wead, who disputed General Wild's right to hold in confinement a lady whom he had taken prisoner, and held as a hostage. General Butler says, in making a general application of this particular case: "An inferior can never be responsible, either in morals or military law, for the acts of his superior officer; and if either do wrong, both are responsible to the common head. Therefore, any officer, seeing what he supposes to be a wrong done by his superior, should content himself with respectfully protesting against the act, and reporting it to his immediate superior; and when that is done, his whole duty is done in that behalf, and such course will always prevent unseemly collisions between officers and troops, like the one just examined."

THE following named officers constitute the staff of Major-General Foster:—Brigadier-General Edward E. Potter, Chief of Staff; Brigadier-General Samuel D. Sturgis, Chief of Cavalry; Brigadier-General Davis Tilson, Chief of Artillery; Captain Wm. P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer, U. S. A., Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Strong, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Barriger, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. H. Dickerson, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Orlando M. Poe, Chief Engineer; Major John F. Anderson, Senior Aide-de-Camp; Major Edward N. Strong, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp; Captain George E. Gouraud, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Louis Fitzgerald, Aide-de-Camp. General Sturgis, Chief of Cavalry, has command of Cavalry Corps in the field; General Tilson, Chief of Artillery, has command of defences of Knoxville, Loudon, and Kingston, Tenn., and supervises the construction of the defences at these places, in addition to duties as chief of artillery.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

AN association to provide for the destitute orphans of soldiers has been established in Iowa. It is to be known as the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

ALL the battle-flags belonging to the Massachusetts nine months' regiments, between seventy and eighty, are to be suspended in the State House.

MAJOR Burroughs, the guerrilla chief, was shot by the guard on the night of the 25th while attempting to escape from the post-house at Fortress Monroe, where he was under treatment for the small-pox.

BRIGADIER-General FERRERO, of the Ninth Army Corps, East Tennessee, writes that he has succeeded in re-enlisting, as veterans, seven regiments of infantry, and two batteries of his command.

DURING the recent cold weather Colonel Greene, chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, secured ice amounting in value to over twelve thousand dollars. It is believed that he will be able to secure a sufficient quantity before spring to supply not only the several departments, but all the hospitals about Washington throughout the approaching summer.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* of January 19th says:—"Mr. Hidell, Secretary to the Vice-President, received a dispatch yesterday from Augusta announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. Stephens. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well known state of his health during the winter, creates serious apprehensions in regard to him."

NOW that the question of bounties for military services is so much discussed, it may not be uninteresting to state that since the organization of the Government to the close of the last fiscal year there had been granted for naval and military services 65,896,142 acres of bounty land. Estimated at the price of \$1.25 per acre, the total value of the land is \$82,370,177 50.

MAJOR-GENERAL HURLBURT has issued an order, committing the Mississippi river exclusively to the agents of the Treasury Department, who are to be held responsible for the amount, character, and disposition of supplies, and the character of persons to whom the same are given. The military authorities hereafter will give no permits except for the purchase of military and sutlers' supplies.

GENERAL orders, No. 290, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 8, 1863, is revoked by order of the Secretary of War. The employment of persons of African descent, male or female, as cooks or nurses, will be permitted in all United States general hospitals. When so employed they will receive ten dollars per month and one ration. They will be paid by the nearest medical disbursing officer, on rolls similar to those used in the payment of men of the hospital corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL GILLMORE has observed in the evidence adduced before courts-martial charged with trial of colored soldiers, indications, more or less conspicuous, of improper demeanor of officers toward the men under their command. The offence seems to include unofficerlike familiarity on the one hand, and extreme harshness on the other. Either course must result not only in insubordination, but in consequences of the most serious nature, whether the soldier be white or black. From their former dependent condition, and the consequent humility that generally characterizes their deportment, there is no doubt that the latter are easily controlled, and except in comparatively rare instances, are not likely to violate that discipline to which they have through life been so rigidly subjected, if treated with even-handed justice, and a strict and conscientious attention to their wants and comfort. An officer who is unduly familiar, either in speech or association, or who abuses by word or action the power and authority conferred upon him, not only strikes at the root of discipline himself, but encourages it in others. The General-Commanding desires it to be distinctly understood that in every case hereafter that may be brought to his notice, of such conduct, a prompt and efficient remedy will be applied.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 102 BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN STREET.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SEVERAL INQUIRIES.—In answer to inquiries on the subject, we would say that those who have paid three dollars for six months subscription to the JOURNAL, will be credited for the remaining half year on receipt of Two Dollars by the Proprietor.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

## THE NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW.

WE trust to be able to claim the commiseration of our military readers and friends when we say that, prompted by a deep sense of duty, we have been perusing the vast mass of Congressional palaver on the Conscription Bill, as set forth in the *Globe*. There is a story in Italian literary history to the effect that an individual sentenced to the galleys, was offered the privilege of commuting his punishment into reading through the ponderous tomes of GUICCIARDINI's History. He preferred to go to the galleys. We venture to say that were the majority of free and enlightened American citizens horned on the dilemma of either reading the present Conscription Bill with all its amendments, comments and limitations, or being drafted on the spot, they would embrace the latter alternative as out of all odds the lesser evil.

If the debates of our legislators on the draft question are meant simply as dialectical exercitations, if the object be to show with what ingenuity it is possible to legislate fictions into a semblance to facts, there is much in these discussions that affords the same sort of intellectual titillation furnished by the scholastic disputes, as to how many angels can stand on the point of a needle, and whether these beings in going from one point to another pass through intermediate space. But if it is intended to mature a law which shall provide for the supreme need of the Republic—that is, shall furnish soldiers to fill up her armies—we, in the name of the Army, tell those who are engaged in the determination of this problem, involving the very life of the Nation, that their conduct is a delusion and a snare; that the ingenious instrument they are fashioning for the purpose of making, not soldiers but shirkers, may produce a certain amount of *money*, but it will not bring forward *men*; while carried into effect, it must shortly end in the exhaustion of the military basis, leaving the country without material upon which it can draw.

We have had one Conscription Act, devised by the Congress of last year. We have had one draft under that Act—made last summer. We are therefore in a condition to view this subject, not in the unsure fore-castings of *a priori* speculation (always the most uncertain of things where the immensely complicated phenomena of society are concerned), but in the full light of practical experience. Now, what was the result of last year's draft? We are in the position to give this. We have official authority for the statement that out of *two hundred and ninety thousand* (290,000) *men who were drawn*, *eleven thousand* (11,000) *obeyed the decree by going into the Army!* Such was its net product. What are we to conclude from this astounding fact? We must conclude first, that the draft is not popular; and secondly, that its provisions are constructed with such looseness as to afford enormous facilities for shirking its effects. That the former of these statements is true, we think

no man will pretend sincerely to deny. The draft is not popular in this country, and never will be. We can go farther, and say with the ablest publicists, that it is foreign to the genius of the nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock. Besides this, the prejudice against the Conscription among Americans has been further increased by the bungling form in which it has been embodied, and still more by the general conviction that, had those in power ever had any adequate conception of the real need of the country, all the soldiers required could readily have been obtained by volunteering, without the necessity of any resort to the draft. We do not mean to enter into the merits of this impression, and we do not even mean to weigh the other objections that lie behind. For ourselves, we believe in the Conscription. We believe in it on theoretical principles. We believe it is the best, fairest, most equitable way of raising an army. We are persuaded, furthermore, that the great majority of reflecting men are not opposed to the same view of it; but in order that their conviction shall have free scope, it is absolutely necessary that the draft shall be a real, not a sham one. But if it be a sham law rather than a real law—as the old Act was and the present one promises to be—all the weight of the theoretical objections to the Conscription falls upon it, without any of the practical results that might be hoped from it. It becomes an empty menace, an irritating reality.

The grand fundamental defect of last year's Conscription Act which, in fact, in great part nullifies all its virtues, was the facility of commutation and the sweeping exemption to which commutation entitled. The draft of last fall revealed the startling fact that, by following out the provisions of the Act under which that draft was made, we should presently exhaust the military basis. A man pays his three hundred dollars and he is thereby relieved from further draft for three years. Now, suppose a large number of men avail themselves of the privilege of commutation; by this means only a small number of men are obtained; this obliges the authorities soon to make another draft; those who have paid their three hundred dollars on the occasion of the previous drawing are free from this, while still another number receive exemption for three years by commutation. The question is, How long would it take, following this system, to exhaust the reservoir—to reap the field bare? The Government, in fact, would presently find itself estopped from making any draft at all, as nine men out of every ten would be hedged round with their three-hundred-dollar-three-year exemption! For example, under the provisions of the Act of last year, 35,000 men paid their commutation money and received a certificate of entire exemption for three years. Now the Conscription Law was enforced in but a small portion of the States. If it had been enforced in all the States, instead of 35,000 men who have in their pockets certificates of exemption for three years, we should have had 75,000 or 100,000. Thus, at each repetition of the drawing, a hundred thousand men might procure their exemption for three years, and a very simple process of arithmetic will show that at the end of a very few drawings the military basis would be exhausted and the army annihilated!

This piece of fatal logic is so stern and startling that even Congress has felt the necessity of doing something to avoid the enormous evils entailed by that law. In the course of the discussion of the Senate Conscription Bill, several amendments designed to accomplish this object were introduced, and there were times when we were not without faint hopes that the Senate would rise to the height of the great argument, and remedy all the defects of the Act by boldly striking out the commutation clause. A resolution to this effect was presented, and eleven Senators were found courageous enough to give it their voice. Twenty-eight, however, were against it, and the only real and radical cure for the ills of the Act fell to the ground. We confess that from this moment we ceased to take any living interest in the debates on the bill. Several other amendments were introduced looking to a partial remedial effect, and two provisions were brought forward by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, which are really improvements on the old law. After protracted discussion they were adopted in a modified form, and now constitute the main limitation to the abuse of the commutation privilege. They are, first, that if a person drafted furnishes a substitute from the class *not liable* to draft—such as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, returned volunteers, etc.—the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft for the term of the substitute; but

if the substitute is himself liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll and shall be subject to further draft; and secondly, that commutation shall only operate to relieve the person from the draft for which he commutes, and his name shall be retained on the rolls, and he, also, shall be subject to future drafts. But even these restrictions proved too strong for the delicate Senatorial stomach, and the propositions were so amended that no person who has been drafted and has furnished a substitute or paid the commutation shall again be liable to draft until the present enrollment shall be exhausted.

We confess, however, that we have no inclination to follow the debate through the maze of minor amendments the law underwent—as the raising of commutation to four hundred dollars instead of three hundred dollars, the non-exemption of Quakers, etc., etc. We consider the act wrong at the very root and spring. We do not believe it will fill the needs of the country. We do not believe it will be found much more effective than that of last year, the conspicuous failure of which we have demonstrated. In fact the provisions of the bill seem to be so drawn up as to make it furnish money rather than men. It is a revenue bill, not a conscription bill. It will produce a great deal of cash, but few soldiers. Now we think when a law designed to accomplish a specific object accomplishes an entirely different object, there is something fundamentally defective in the law itself. The object really accomplished may be a very good one. It is so in this case. The Government wants money. But it wants men still more, and the one should not be bartered against the other.

If Congress wants to know what the sentiment of the army is on this subject, we will tell them in a very simple formula—the drafted must either go or furnish substitutes. This may seem a hardship to many, and so it would no doubt be. But military service at all is a hardship; war itself is a prodigious hardship. But there is a greater hardship still, and that is the death of this Republic. The country wants soldiers. It wants them promptly. Our armies should, within the next two months, be doubled in their effective force. General GRANT especially wants twice the force he now has, and if he does not get them we may as well contemplate the possibility, at least, of that army being forced back to its base on the Ohio.

The bill which has passed the Senate has still, however, to come up for debate before the House. There are several able soldiers on its military committee, who know what the army and the country need. Can we hope that they will take the path of wisdom? We shall see.

## CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

THE recently published correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS in relation to the equipment of rebel privateers in British ports for the purpose of preying upon our mercantile marine, shows how unfounded is the claim of the English that they are open to reason but will never yield to threats. All the earlier arguments of Secretary SEWARD in reference to this matter were directed to deaf ears, and it seemed at one time as if the injustice of the English Government toward the United States would drag the two countries into war. The capture and destruction of the *Jacob Bell* had the effect to draw from Mr. SEWARD a more vigorous remonstrance. On that occasion he wrote to Mr. ADAMS, under date of March 9th, 1863, that this capture was "regarded by the merchants in our sea ports as indicating nothing less than a destruction of our national navigating interest, unless that calamity can be prevented by either the enforcement of the Neutrality Law of Great Britain, or the employment of an adequate force under commissions of marque and reprisal. Congress has conferred upon the PRESIDENT ample power for the execution of the latter measure, and the necessary arrangements for it are now engaging the attention of the proper departments. It is not without great reluctance that the PRESIDENT is coming to the adoption of that policy. But the preservation of the national life is a supreme necessity; and if there shall be no improvement in the condition of things to which I have averted, the voice of the nation for the adoption of this last form of maritime war is likely to become unanimous and exacting."

The transient change in the tone of the English Government produced by this dispatch was followed by the decision of the Chief Baron in the Alexandra

case, a decision which drew from Mr. SEWARD another communication to Mr. ADAMS, in which he stated that if the law of Great Britain was to be construed by the Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron, there would be "left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports, as against the naval forces of a public enemy: and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed or shall hereafter commit against this Government and the citizens of the United States."

That the English Government might understand that this was no idle threat, Mr. SEWARD added:—"To this end this Government is now preparing a naval force with the utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private armed naval forces as the mercantile marine shall afford." And he further intimated that it was the intention of the United States, in case the Rebel privateers continued to enjoy the unjust privileges which formed the ground of his remonstrance, under the deliberate sanction of the British Government, to give instructions to its Navy to "pursue these enemies into ports which thus, in violation of the law of nations, and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pirates."

Anxious alike to avoid a war with England and to uphold the honor of our flag and protect the interests of our commerce, no other course was open to the Government but to express, in temperate but firm language, its determination to submit no longer to the injuries which the temporizing course of Great Britain was inflicting upon us. It was a question of a general war with England, in which the United States would be able to inflict an amount of injury upon their enemy equal at least to that which they received—or of a war with a portion of her subjects, tolerated, though not declared or avowed, by the British Government, in which the United States were to be passive sufferers, while the maritime interests of England would be directly benefited by the destruction of our mercantile marine. The course pursued by our Government threw the responsibility of choosing between war and peace upon the Government of Great Britain; and if that Government has been brought to a juster sense of its duty as a neutral power, in regard to the privateers, it is owing to the firm position assumed by the United States, upon grounds the justice of which does not admit of dispute.

THE revival of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War will affright the souls of our Generals with the vision of new inquisitorial processes. Let them at once prepare for the visitation of three single gentlemen, vested with the awful power of hauling them over the coals for all their doings and misdeeds. In truth, however, we cannot see either the wisdom or the propriety of this military crowner's quest. The Committee has no power or authority to adjudicate on any question. All it can do is to collect testimony without any ability to act on it. Now, we have already our proper military judicatures—Courts of Inquiry and Courts-Martial—whose province it is to investigate all military conduct that needs investigation, and who have the power not only to investigate but to act on the evidence. The Committee last year made itself ridiculous by the questions it asked—questions which only served to reveal its own utter ignorance of military matters. Its work should never be extended beyond the three volumes of last year, which no mortal man now reads, but which future archaeologists may exhume as a curiosity of the great rebellion.

WE understand that at the instance of General THOMAS a party of officers of the Coast Survey will soon be sent out to make a thorough survey of the Tennessee River. The great prospective importance of this river as a water line of communications and supplies adds the highest interest and value to this enterprise. It is a noteworthy fact that such was our deficiency in full and correct maps of the Southern States at the outbreak of the war that commanders have been compelled to rely almost exclusively on the labors of topographers in the field for material for military geography and topography—map-making ac-

companying systematically the march of the armies. In this work the Coast Survey has rendered very valuable aid. In the almost exclusive absorption of our already very small corps of topographical engineers in the immediate duties of field service the Coast Survey has liberally detailed its officers for this necessary work. At present it almost absorbs this province, and the Army and the country are indebted to this bureau for all the best maps that have been constructed of the theatre of war.

ONE would think that Mr. WM. H. RUSSELL, the former correspondent of the London *Times*, had been in this country long enough to learn something of its geography, and to acquire the habit—very rare among English journalists—of spelling our proper names with some degree of accuracy. But he is as bad as the worse of his countrymen in this respect. In a late number of the military gazette he now edits, and in which he writes very learnedly of our campaigns, and very venomously of our cause, we find him substituting *quiet creek* for Acqua Creek; and in a still later issue, while growing eloquent over the Spartan virtue of our Revolutionary ancestors, at the expense of our present soldiers, he talks of the "dreary cantonments of Valley *Fuge*." Further along in the same article he twists the name of the German General SIGEL into *Siegil*. But even these errors of orthography do not impair the spite of the articles in which they occur, but they do serve to make them more amusing.

IT is reported from Washington that Major-General ROSECRANS is to be assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, and that Major-General SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to General GRANT, with the expectation that he will be assigned to the command at Knoxville, General FOSTER having applied to be relieved on account of the breaking out afresh of an old wound received in Mexico. The confirmation of General SCHOFIELD's appointment as Major-General is still pending in the Senate, strong opposition being made to it.

On the 20th inst., Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, submitted three memorials, protesting against the confirmation. One of these memorials was signed by sixty-three loyal members of the Missouri General Assembly, the second by four members of Congress from the same State, and the third by the Iowa Congressional delegation. The tenor of these memorials is uniformly against General SCHOFIELD, as a man who openly favored the rebel sympathizers to the injury of the loyal citizens.

If there is any truth in these charges of affiliation with rebels, General SCHOFIELD has been singularly unsuccessful in conciliating the regard of those whom he wished to befriend. We observe that the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, in his "Second Year of the War," is especially violent in his denunciation of the severity of General SCHOFIELD in his treatment of the secessionists of Missouri. Who is in the right, Mr. POLLARD or these Missouri politicians?

WE published last week General McCLELLAN'S Report of the Seven Days' Battles, and this week we give his correspondence with the PRESIDENT, with the Secretary of War, and with the General-in-chief, from the opening of the Siege of Yorktown to the close of the campaign of General POPE, and the resumption of command by General McCLELLAN. We have arranged the correspondence chronologically, and its perusal will give the reader a better idea of the history of the campaign in the Peninsula than anything else. We shall await the publication of the whole Report before we undertake any elaborate consideration and criticism.

THOUGH the owners of the *Kin Kiang* have finally acceded to the proposition of the Navy Department for a race between that vessel and the U. S. steamer *Eutaw*, the project is now in danger of falling through, for the want of the funds required by the owners of the *Kin Kiang* to compensate them for the loss they must incur by the detention of their vessel to take part in the race. It was at first supposed that \$3,000 was sufficient for this purpose, and that amount was promptly raised by the Navy Department. But a claim is now presented for \$12,500 a day as the necessary compensation—a sum entirely too much to be expected from the private purses of Captain FOX and

his associates. An attempt is accordingly being made to raise the required funds by subscriptions from the merchants of this city. Captain FOX, who has made a flying visit to the city during the last week, has placed the matter in the hands of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, to whom subscriptions can be made. If the race is decided upon, the officers of the Navy Department should not be left to bear the entire burden of the expenses attending it.

WITH the number of *Brownson's Quarterly Review* for the present quarter, this able publication drops the theological element which has hitherto been a leading feature of its contents, and will henceforth be devoted purely to political, philosophical, scientific and literary discussions. Dr. Brownson justly ranks among the first of American political philosophers; and the series of articles which, since the opening of the war, he has published on the higher philosophical and constitutional aspects of the great revolution—on the rebellion, on State's rights, on the conscription, on slavery, on the Constitution, on reconstruction—have struck a loftier key than any of the utterances of any American journal. He touches no question that he does not elucidate and enlarge. The striking articles of this number are those on "The Federal Constitution," on "The President's Message," and on "General Halleck's Report." The *Review* is much esteemed and read by many of the most accomplished officers in the Army, and every officer would be the wiser and the better for its perusal.

WE have received the first number of the *United States Service Magazine*, a new monthly, devoted, as its title indicates, to the discussion of topics of interest to the Army and Navy. It is under the able editorial care of Prof. HENRY COFFEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of literary culture and military education. The present number contains "A Word of Greeting," from the editor; an account of the battle of Chattanooga; an article on "War Songs," by Mr. CHARLES G. LELAND; articles on "The Northern and Western Lakes;" on "The Use of Iron in Fortifications," and on other subjects, and concludes with an editorial department, in which recent literature, and war and general topics are pleasantly discussed, and a record of official intelligence. The *Magazine* is handsomely printed, and we wish it all success, for we think it will deserve it. Mr. CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, of New York, is the publisher.

IN another part of this paper will be found a circular from the Secretary of the Navy, sharply rebuking the disreputable practice of superiors receiving presents and gratuities from inferiors. The circular is a timely one, for though the practice is entirely at variance with good sense and propriety, it has been altogether too frequent.

THE following nominations for promotion in the Navy have been sent to Congress by the PRESIDENT:

David D. Porter, to be Rear-Admiral.

William Radford, T. T. Craven, John Rodgers, and Stephen C. Rowan, to be Commodores.

Edward Middleton, Gustavus H. Scott and Charles Green, to be Captains.

William A. Hopkins and Paul Shirley, to be Commanders.

Byron Wilson, to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Jackson McElwell, William Roberts and Alexander Greer, to be Chief-Engineers.

Ambrose J. Clark, George Cochrane, Levi S. Stockwell, Thomas T. Caswell and George A. Sawyer, to be Paymasters.

Norval L. Nokes and Alfred Devereux, to be First Lieutenants Marine Corps.

Joseph W. Skively, Henry F. McSherry, John J. Gibson, Samuel J. Jones and C. J. Cleborne, to be Surgeons.

Josiah H. Culver, Samuel J. Draper, John McD. Rice, Robert Willard, John W. Coles, Wm. H. Jones, Wm. T. Kemp, David B. Whitney, Charles H. Page, William M. Reber, James R. Tryon, David Mack, Jr., James N. Hyde, James M. Flint and William Commons, to be Assistant Surgeons.

MOVEMENT OF COAST SURVEY PARTIES.—Assistants G. A. FAIRFIELD and ALEX. STRAUSZ, with H. G. OGDEN and G<sup>4</sup> BRADFORD as aides, are engaged in the survey of the Neuse River and other waters of the Pamlico Sound, upon the call of Admiral S. P. LEE, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Sub-Assistants ROCKWELL and TAYLOR are attached to the staff of Major-General FOSTER as topographical aids. Sub-Assistant C. H. BOYD has reported to General ELLIOTT, Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, as topographical aid. Assistant C. O. BOUTELLE, with the steamer *Vixen*, has proceeded to the coast of South Carolina, to make such hydrographic surveys as Admiral DAHLGREN may call for, or to continue the regular work. He is also charged with the duties of Light House Inspector, and will attend to the lights and bouyage on that coast. The officers of this party are ROBERT PLATT, Acting Master U. S. N., and W. W. HARDING, A. R. FOUNTLEIGH, C. P. DILLAWAY, L. L. NICHOLSON, aids.

AN Army correspondent writes:—"The proposition to pay officers in gold, and the Grimes bill, meet with like unqualified disfavor in the Army."

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

COL. CRAWLEY's brother officers are subscribing to pay his expenses. Lord CARDIGAN gives £100.

THE British iron-clad steamer *Hector* at a recent trial realized a speed of eleven and a half knots.

A NEW paddle steam-yacht built for the use of Queen VICTORIA, called the *Alberia*, had a trial trip off Portsmouth recently, and realized an average speed exceeding fifteen knots.

CAPT. HUGH DUNLOP, R. N. C. B., late senior officer and commodore in the West Indies, has been appointed to succeed Sir FREDERICK NICOLSON (now rear admiral) in the command at Woolwich, England.

IN consequence of its appearing that sufficient care is not taken with respect to the condition of soldiers employed on guard at the military stations, Sir GEO. BROWN, commander of the British forces in Ireland, has issued a very considerable order, calling special notice to this circumstance, and directing that, on no account whatever shall a soldier be placed on sentry, and exposed to the weather, when any incipient symptom of cough or other complaint is perceptible; but that the attention of the medical officer shall be immediately directed to any case of this nature, and, if necessary, the soldier employed on some light duty within the barracks.

THE iron war frigate *Bellerophon*, recently commenced at Chatham Dockyard, will be constructed on what is termed the double-bottom principle. Throughout the central portion, in which the engines, boilers, magazines, &c., are placed, the bottom will be double, the inner and outer bottoms, or hulls, being placed from three to four feet apart, in order that there may be ample space between for cleaning and painting. As this space between the two bottoms will not be required for use, it will be divided into numerous water-tight compartments in the usual manner, and will, consequently, form a series of buoyant cells, any one or more of which may be injured without the sea being admitted to the others or to the ship.

CAPT. BLAKELY, the inventor of the Blakely gun, has patented a new principle, applied to the rifling of guns of all calibres. This new method consists in rifling guns and in forming projectiles in such manner that, let the turning force come upon whatever point it may of the projectile, it shall exert the same power or influence. The rifling is formed thus: The patentee first decides at what distance from the centre of the projectile the turning force shall act; the smaller the bore the nearer the centre should this force act. Let a circle be now drawn, with a centre in the axis of the barrel, the radius of which circle is this settled distance: then he forms the rifling of such shape, that a line perpendicular to any point of its surface shall also be a tangent to this circle. He forms the projectiles to correspond and follow the same mathematical rules for determining the shape of the external surface thereof.

THE foundation of the new method of producing cast-steel directly from pig-iron is the influence of steam on a thin stream of pig-iron. It is said that the oxygen of the steam oxidizes the carbon of the pig-iron, the silicium, a portion of the sulphur, phosphorus, and other impurities in the pig-iron; the hydrogen combines with the carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, and other bodies, with which it forms combinations of hydrogen. The metal obtained contains impurities, and must therefore be smelted in crucibles in a blast or reverberatory furnace. This is the essential part of the process. In the present mode of obtaining steel, good iron must be used which is cemented, and the cemented iron, that is the steel, is smelted in crucibles. By CAZANAVE's method cementation of the iron is avoided, so that the cast-steel may be obtained in unlimited quantities. If this new method turns out practicable, it will be possible to work up the whole daily production of a blast-furnace into steel. By BESSEMER's process about ten tons of steel are obtained per day at Sheffield: while by CAZANAVE's method between sixty and seventy tons per day could be obtained, and a blast-furnace is being erected at Charleroi which will produce about seventy-four tons per day. The samples of steel furnished by this new process are reported to be very good. They were obtained from pig-iron smelted with coke, but it is supposed that charcoal pig-iron would give better results.

THE London *Quarterly Review*, in an article on the progress of engineering science, remarks that the models of vessels have been so much improved of late years that engines which twenty years ago barely sufficed to drive a vessel of 1,000 tons burden ten knots an hour would now propel a vessel of 1,500 tons at least fourteen knots; and better results than this are being obtained. Already twenty miles an hour has been reached, the Holyhead packets working steadily at that rate; and an armed dispatch boat which recently left England for China can do as much with all her armament on board, and that without any extraordinary exertion. Having reached this speed, we cannot long be content with less. Vessels must cross the Atlantic at the rate of 500 miles a day. It would be expensive to build a vessel to do this to-day, and it might be at some waste of power that she would accomplish it, but day by day it is becoming less difficult; and before long it will be easy. The *Review* pays a high compliment to American engineering crews. Their intelligence and skill, it says, has enabled American engineers to introduce improvements in machinery which are too delicate to be entrusted to English crews. This superiori-

ty has enabled American ships to outsail English vessels, and to carry cargoes cheaper, and has led to a beauty of form and perfection of rigging which British ships cannot compete with. The *Review* expresses the opinion that the introduction of iron masts and yards will probably effect a great increase in the speed of sailing ships. The immense length which we now know can be given to vessels relatively to their midship section, will enable four or five masts to be used instead of the stereotyped three, and with iron yards a cloud of canvas may be spread low down, which will propel a vessel with a speed hitherto undreamt of. So long as shipbuilders were limited by the length of the spars they could obtain, they were obliged to pile sail on sail to a height where they acquired a leverage doing more harm than good. The use of steam through accumulators removes the difficulty of handling the large sails and yards which the use of iron admits of. A small engine would in a few hours store up such a mass of power in two or three accumulators in the hold of the vessel as would brace the yards round in a few seconds, and do all the heavy pulling and hauling of the ship.

## THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

THE King of Denmark is preparing with the utmost vigor for war in defence of the integrity of his possessions. His recent proclamation to his troops breathes the spirit of unyielding defiance. "Our motto," he says, "is the honor of our country, and it shall be upheld with peace; or, if necessary, by force of arms. No life is too costly for the salvation of the fatherland. From the former struggle the army has retained experienced leaders, whom the young troops will follow with enthusiasm." To give effect to these emphatic words, the Danish reserves to the number of 14,000 men have been called to active service, and the work of martial preparation in the kingdom is pushed forward day and night without interruption. The outposts of the Federal troops are already ranged along the Northern frontier of Holstein, while the Danes are concentrating in heavy masses along a well selected line of defence between Schleswig and Frederickstadt. This line extends along a chain of heights which are studded with earthworks, and flanked by inundations. Should the Commissioners of the Confederation determine to push their troops into Schleswig they must be prepared to force this formidable position, where full 50,000 bayonets bristle, eager to repulse the invading foe.

But, if the Danes are determined, the excitement among the Germans continues still on the increase, inflamed by the temporizing course pursued by the courts of Austria and Prussia. These powers, that dread nothing more than the consolidation of all the German States into one vast Empire, while their own individuality as European powers would be merged, dare not make open opposition to the popular sympathy with the Duchies, and at the same time it is for their interest to favor Denmark, and if possible to avert the impending war. For if the Germans should succeed in wresting the Duchies from the Danish king, it would be the triumph of German nationality against dynastic power, and the struggle might be continued by the people for the purpose of realizing that long dream of theirs, the union of all the German States. As Prussia and Austria can entertain no sympathy with these popular tendencies, and as to oppose them openly would be to expose themselves to the dangers of revolution, they will endeavor to induce the Federal Diet to recognize King CHRISTIAN as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, in accordance with the terms of the London protocol of 1852, the King on his part to guarantee the perpetual union of the two Duchies, and the continuance of their present relation to the German Diet. The realization of this plan, while it would preserve the German character of the Duchies, would insure to Austria and Prussia a firm ally in the Diet against the aspirations of the National party. But it seems to be conceded that the Diet will not sanction this plan; that it will acknowledge the validity of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg to the succession in the Duchies, and call upon Austria and Prussia to support him by military force. What then? The refusal of those powers to yield obedience to the decree of the Diet would be very likely to excite a revolutionary outbreak among their subjects; on the other hand, their compliance would lead to war, in which a united Germany would be ranged against Denmark, Sweden, and possibly France and England.

The action of the latter powers is still involved in doubt. England, which so lately rejected NAPOLEON's proposal for a Congress, is so thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of a general European war, that she has herself proposed a Congress for the purpose of bringing the difficulty to a peaceful solution, and France has consented to the proposal. But it cannot be questioned that NAPOLEON would rejoice to see an opportunity occur for the realization of the traditional policy of France in regard to the Rhine. A general war in Europe would give him the opportunity to make the left bank of that noble river the western boundary of his empire; and NAPOLEON is not the man to permit such a chance of acquiring glory and territory at once slip unimproved through his fingers.

Thus the war cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which rose a few months ago over Europe, already darkens the whole face of the heavens. War of some kind appears to be inevitable. If war between the great Powers should be averted, there is still danger of a revolutionary outbreak in Germany which may involve the entire continent in a civil contest.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

## THE LEVY EN MASSE.

THERE is a remarkable concurrence in the Southern papers in opposition to the desperate expedient, proposed in the Rebel Congress, of a levy *en masse* of the Confederate population. This measure is universally condemned as a confession of weakness, and as fraught with incalculable evils for the future. The Richmond *Dispatch* says of it:

"To put boys of from sixteen to eighteen in the army is to destroy the 'seed corn' of the population, as President DAVIS aptly characterized it; and to force men over the age of forty-five into the ranks is to furnish food for disease and death, and to crowd the hospitals and graveyards without adding appreciably to the strength of the Army. Prussia, when beleaguered by the most colossal military Power on the earth never called men at that age from their homes. At their homes they are good for something; there they and the immature striplings whom a cruel radicalism would devote to the perils of battle, may provide food for an army which is already pressing strongly on the means of subsistence, and, under the State organizations, render the only military service of which they are capable—the defence of the soil against the raids of the enemy. Bring back the stragglers and the absenteers, place negroes in the place of white teamsters, nurses, &c., and we shall have as large an army as the people can feed. What we need is skill and prudence in the development and husbanding of our resources, rather than an increase of numbers."

The Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that no man in his senses can fail to perceive the necessity of presenting a full front to the enemy in May and June, and that the good or evil termination of the war depends upon the state of the regiments under LEE and JOHNSTON when the snows are melted; but it is opposed to rash and foolish legislation for the purpose of filling up the ranks. Of the bill proposed in the House of Representatives, to clothe the executive with the power of discretionary exemption, and to place the industrial interests of the country under the arbitrary direction of one man, it says:

"Now if there is a weak point in the Confederate Administration, it is its ignorance of the practical and business affairs of the country; and if it is perfectly *au fait* in any particular branch of affairs, it is in regard to offices and office-holders. To give them power to call away from their pursuits everybody except office-holders, is to give them power over great affairs, of which they are profoundly ignorant, and take away from them power over small affairs, in which they are minutely versed. The bill is no less absurd than if Congress were to enact a law that shoemakers might engage in any other employment but making shoes; and ploughs be used for any other purpose than turning up the soil. \* \* \* \* \*

Such a measure may possibly be very popular with some of the Generals who have lately undertaken to give the legislation of the country the benefit of the abilities they have wasted to so little purpose on their divisions and brigades; but what will become of the army when the operations of society are utterly disorganized and brought to a stand-still?"

Though everywhere prevalent, this dissatisfaction is nowhere so openly manifested as in North Carolina, where public preparations are being made to resist the execution of the levy. The Raleigh *Standard* boldly asserts that if the Confederate Government should attempt to enforce it, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges. They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish."

On the proposition to force boys and old men into the army the *Standard* remarks:—"If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to forty-five years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out; write to their representatives in Congress; yea, hold meetings, and remonstrate against those iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us."

The Mobile *Register* says:—"In addition to two hundred thousand stragglers, it is demanded that nine-tenths of the producers be put in the field, and women, children and dotards be left alone to clothe and feed the army. In other words, we want everybody to go into an army already naked, hungry, and ill-equipped, and nobody to support them." "More than forty thousand men have never, since the war began, been brought into action to advantage by either side. And now we are called upon to believe that mobs of raw recruits, half-starved and poorly equipped, are to do next spring what veterans have not been able to do after three years of hard and repeated trials. What we want is the genius to conceive and the courage to dare—not unwieldy hordes and awkward squads, with nobody at home to support them."

## THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* considers the re-enlistment of our soldiers for the war a warning to the Rebels not to permit disorganization to impair the efficiency of their army:

"The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us; the preservation of their organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practical moment in the Spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years' campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the Spring campaign under officers recently elected, with regiments recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association, and men strangers to each other? We shall need every energy of national defence for the Spring campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock as well as from Black Water. In Northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the Spring. Can such campaigns be best conducted with those organizations that before relieved Richmond, defended Charleston, drove back Rosecrans into Chattanooga, or shall we improvise new organizations to experiment with? We hope that Congress will leave the organization of the army intact, and exert all its powers to fill up that organization."

## RUMOR ABOUT RICHMOND.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga, Jan. 9th, sends the following extract from a letter, dated Dec. 16th, from a lady residing near Columbus, S. C., to a deserter from the Tenth South Carolina regiment:—"Large amounts of machinery and other heavy material, which has been kept in Richmond, are being removed to our town, so that we may soon expect a great increase in the population, as it is the intention that the machinery shall be put to work as soon as possible. I don't understand this, but really believe it looks like the evacuation of the Confederate capital."

## GEN. CASEY'S BOARD AND HOW TO PASS IT.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*, will be of interest to all who propose to appear before General CASEY's Board for the examination of officers for negro regiments:—

The examinations by General CASEY's Board have demonstrated that the best material for line officers exists in sergeants, corporals and privates of the Volunteer Regiments. They are, as a rule, vastly superior to the commissioned officers who apply for field appointments. The records of the Board show the examination, on the same day, of a major from the Army of the Potomac who wished to be a colonel, lieutenants who wished to be captains, one private who wanted to be lieutenant, and one sergeant who wanted — "any position the Board thought him fit to 'fill.'" The major and lieutenant were found to be incompetent for any command. The sergeant showed such knowledge of his profession, and displayed so much ability, that he was unanimously voted lieutenant-colonel. And of the severity of the test to which he was subjected, and of its conclusiveness, the country can judge from the facts that out of 710 candidates thus far examined for negro commands, 333 have been utterly rejected; and out of the 407 who passed, 202 reached no higher than second lieutenancies, 101 first lieutenancies, seventy-two were made captains, only eighteen were made majors, and but six were made lieutenant-colonels, and only six were found equal to the responsibilities of the colonelcy. See the cautiousness and conscientiousness with which military command is entrusted by Casey's Board, and appreciate the worth of a system which promises to officer eventually the American armies with men born for war and cradled in the field, and to end forever the emptying into our regimental and brigade commands the unsifted grist of a Government mill built to grind out commanders—then say if a niche in the temple of our military history should not be reserved for the statue of SILAS CASEY.

What is this examination of officers to command colored troops, and how do soldiers attain to it?

Application to go before the Board must be made to "C. W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of the Bureau of colored troops in Washington." He, on being satisfied, *prima facie*, that the applicant is a suitable candidate, gives him leave to go before the Board. If in his application the applicant should write of the "tremendous importance" of something, Major FOSTER would probably light his cigar with the document—his prejudices of orthography being fixed. If the candidate is an officer or soldier in service, he reports to the President of the Board as soon as he is relieved from duty; if a civilian, whenever he pleases. All take their turns, in the order of their reports to General CASEY. In the exceptional cases of officers or privates in the field, and needed there, the examinations take place without delay and in precedence of all others.

It is ruin to Congressmen and to editors to live in Washington now, and, of course, it would be financial death and destruction to the poor soldiers to wait their turns before the Board in any hotel or boarding-house in this metropolis of all the exactions. The good Sanitary Commission stops in here, and does a good thing for our blue-coat friends. It gives them comfortable quarters, and text-books for their study and instruction, till their turns come.

Called before the Board, the applicants find it to be composed of one major-general, two colonels, two lieutenants-colonels, one surgeon, and one lieutenant, who acts as Recorder. The examination rooms are on F street, opposite the Paymaster-General's office. The questioning of candidates generally runs in this channel:—

## FIRST—IN INFANTRY TACTICS.

The questions, of course, are not stereotyped, but their range would be pretty sure to include inquiries about the number of ranks in which the applicant would form a company; the distance between the ranks; how the file-closers are posted; about the principles of the step; the facings; the wheel; about the dress; how to break into columns of platoons to the right or left; how to form into line on the right or left. If the answers show knowledge of elementary

principles, the candidate is then questioned in the school of the battalions.

## SECOND—IN THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

There is no insane expectation that anybody has a knowledge of the contents of this bulky and incessantly changing mass of military law; but the candidate is expected to be familiar with the portions which regulate the mustering of troops for pay, and the preparation of muster-rolls and pay-rolls—the keeping of the company books—the duties of sentinels, and the making of the soldiers' descriptive list. *On every one of these points, it is expected that the commissioned officer, whatever his rank, shall be thoroughly informed.*

## THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH—IN ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The examination in arithmetic, geography and history, is superficial, as it ought to be. Those who have had the Northern common school education can answer the questions without delay, or should answer them. HANNIBAL, if waked up, couldn't answer any of them; but General CASEY holds that HANNIBAL would not have been any the worse soldier for knowing decimal fractions, and being cured of his geographical error that this earth was a plain.

## SIXTH—IN THE SANITARY CARE OF TROOPS.

The test questions under this head are designed to discover a candidate's knowledge of the practical business of selecting camping ground, making a camp, locating and constructing sinks, keeping tents and clothing dry, policing a camp, cooking rations, keeping troops in health, and the sanitary and fatherly care of a regiment and a company.

## SEVENTH—EXAMINED PHYSICALLY.

The candidate is stripped to his skin and examined physically. The service wants an ablebodied, enduring officer—and the surgeon on General CASEY's Board sees to it that none other gets commissioned. He listens against the candidate's lungs, knocks at them with his knuckles, kneads into his spine, fingers his joints, hunts for scrofula, searches for consumption, looks for rheumatism, spies everywhere for hereditary or acquired taints, and stands there an insuperable barrier to a diseased, unsound or feeble man, on his dishonestly ambitious way to the National Treasury and an active military command. None such can possibly get commissioned to a negro regiment. Could that have been said of the white regiments since the war broke out, the Nation would have saved millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of soldiers.

## THE U. S. STEAMER "MARBLEHEAD."—A correspondent writes:—

This vessel reached New York from Charleston on the 22d, after a stormy, but favorable passage of four days, running before a S. W. gale and tremendous sea—the ship proving an admirable sea-boat and fast beyond all expectation. She needs most extensive repairs to her machinery, having been under steam for six hundred days without break or flaw in machinery. Valves and bearings are worn out, and two flanges have been knocked off the screw. In consequence of the severe hammering the vessel received in the Stono on Christmas last, the hull and spars are much damaged. Most of the spars have been condemned by survey and the heads contain numerous rebel shot. We have on board one gun captured in the rebel batteries—it is an 8-inch siege howitzer—the other one is now on board of the *Poonee*. We have also a caisson boat (30-pounder rifle) captured on the first reconnaissance of the rebel position, and four different calibres of shot and shell that lodged in our vessel—showing beyond dispute, the rebel force. From all accounts it now appears to be certain that they (the rebels) had 18 pieces of cannon, and about four or five hundred men, though one battery of six pieces only fired one shot. Their force was as follows as near as can be got at:—Four 8-inch siege guns, two 30-pounder rifles, 6 12-pounder rifles and a battery of six 10-pounder rifles of BROOKE's pattern. They must have been thoroughly well thrashed to retreat before the force of this ship, which consists of one 11-inch Dahlgren gun (pivot), one 20-pounder rifle (Parrott), and four 24-pounder brass howitzers, 12 officers and 72 men.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AT THE SOUTH.—A bill introduced into the Rebel Congress by Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, for enlisting persons of African descent into the military service, has created no little excitement at the South, and subjected the mover to considerable indignation, principally, it would seem, on account of his misapplication to light-complexioned negroes of the term, "Creole." The Rebel Secretary of War had previously rejected Mr. DARGAN's proposition, on the ground that it would compromise the "position" which the Confederacy occupies before the world. Whereupon the Richmond *Dispatch* indulges in a paragraph of spleen to this effect:—

"To our simple apprehension it appears that 'the world' assigns us no position at all. We are ignored by every power on the face of the earth, from England, France, and Russia, down to the dirtiest little tyrant whose five-acre patch of a kingdom is watered by the Elbe, the Oder, or the Weser. Our ships are scarcely allowed to touch at their ports, our representatives at their courts are insulted in every conceivable manner, we are universally styled the 'so-called' Confederate States whenever it is necessary to speak of us at all in a public document, and in the Queen of England's speech this war is designated as 'the civil war now raging in the United States.' Really, we should be obliged for any information as to that 'position' whose requirements are so exacting as to deprive us of the services of twenty thousand brave soldiers at such a time as this."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* with LEE's army, says the officers think that the pioneer corps of the army, requiring as it does about one regiment of good fighting men in each division, might be very properly made up of negroes.

THE Board of Medical Officers, assembled at the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an artificial arm, having reported in favor of Selpho's model for cases of amputation below, and the Lincoln model above the elbow-joint, authority is given to order artificial arms from these manufacturers, for soldiers who may be entitled to receive them,

under the same instructions as heretofore published for artificial limbs, the price not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50). In compliance with the recommendation of the Board, when a soldier may desire to purchase "the more elegant and expensive arm of Palmer," fifty dollars will be allowed toward payment for the same, upon a written application to that effect to a Medical Director, who will satisfy himself that the transaction has been carried out in good faith.

GENERAL WISTAR'S Military Commission, which has been in session in Norfolk for some time, has brought out some curious developments relative to the charter of steamboats. Relative to the steamer *South America*, witnesses testify that she was twenty-one years old when she was hired by the Government; that she was not worth more than \$20,000, of which more than half was in her engine; that she was chartered some five months at \$100 per day, earning for her owner \$60,000; that when she went out of service her hull was so rotten that her engine was taken out and put into a new boat. The commission extorted by the New York and Philadelphia brokers was never less than five per cent. on the charter money. In one case the owner of a ferry boat, chartered by Messrs. Brown & Wild (the Boston agents of E. A. Souder & Co.), was made to agree to pay a commission of \$50 per day before she could be obtained for Government employ. She afterwards encountered the *Fortress Monroe* "ring," and her owners had to pay the same exorbitant tax of five per cent. on the sum for which she was chartered—\$200 per day.

COLONEL WILLIAM S. ROWLAND having been assigned by the Governor of Connecticut to the duty of recruiting and organizing the Volunteer Rifle Corps of that State, appeals to the young men of Connecticut to come forward and enroll themselves under the Militia Law. The corps will be armed with rifles, and equipped by the State; the uniform to be designated hereafter, the cost of which not to exceed fifteen dollars. As soon as companies are enrolled, organized, armed and equipped, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will receive instruction in the School of Musketry, under competent instructors, should they so desire. It is intended to locate in each regimental district of the State a "Rifle Practice Range," where the men shall by practice become expert in the use of their arms. A system of prizes will be adopted, similar to that of the British Volunteer Rifle Corps, which will be awarded to regiments, companies and individuals, contests for which will take place each year.

By orders from the Quartermaster-General's office, under date of Jan. 21st, all officers of the Quartermaster's Department having charge of barracks or quarters occupied by troops are requested to send to that office, immediately after receipt of this order, drawings showing the location, extent, and construction of the buildings. These drawings should embrace a ground plan, a vertical section showing the general style and mode of construction, and, if it can be obtained, a sketch, either made by hand or by the photograph, giving a general view of the barracks from some one point. If a photograph, it should not be mounted on stiff paper, but should be upon thin paper. These drawings, except the photographic sketch, should be on sheets of paper not less than twelve by twenty inches, size of one half-sheet of common buff envelope paper, which may be used for the purpose.

GEN. GRANT AS A FARMER.—The editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* writes to that paper from St. Louis:

"I have been profoundly interested in studying the history of General GRANT while a resident of this city and county. Six years ago General GRANT occupied a little farm to the southwest of St. Louis, whence he was in the habit of cutting the wood, and drawing it to Carondelet and selling it in the market there. Many of his wood purchasers are now calling to mind that they had a cord of wood delivered in person by the great General GRANT. When he came into the wood market he was usually dressed in an old felt hat, with a blouse coat, and his pants tucked in the top of his boots. In truth he bore the appearance of a sturdy and honest woodman. This was his winter's work."

By command of Major-General HALLECK, officers are prohibited from detaching body-guards and orderlies from other Commands and Departments. Where escorts and orderlies are required by a General Officer, he must detail them from his own command, or they will be assigned to him by the General commanding the forces. When officers are transferred from one Command or Department to another, all troops so detached or assigned must be returned to their Regiments. All troops now detached from a Department to which they belong, must be immediately returned to the Headquarters of their Regiments.

GENERAL BANKS has ordered that hereafter no sutler supplies shall be shipped to the coast of Texas or to any military post in his department, except upon the approval of the commanding officers of the post to which they are shipped and of the Provost-Marshal-General of that Department, under penalty of confiscation. Vessels or goods condemned for violation of this order are to be sold for the benefit of the Government, and the proceeds of such sales to be applied to the support of the military hospitals in the Department of the South.

AN order issued by the War Department under date of January 15th, says:—"Where regiments, authorized by the War Department to be organized as Veteran Volunteers, shall contain veterans to the number of not less than 600, the new recruits already enlisted for such regiments shall stand on the same footing as recruits enlisting into old regiments in the field, and the new recruits so enlisted, or that may enlist to fill up such regiments, may be paid the same bounty as recruits to old existing regiments, to wit: three hundred dollars (\$300).

A DISPATCH dated the 26th from West Virginia says:—"General Sullivan has just informed General Kelley, from Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 22d inst. These papers say that Jeff. Davis' house was robbed and fired. The fire was discovered in time to save the building."

## CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

On Monday the 25th, Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution that the Committee on the conduct of the war be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications, the amount of royalty paid, and to whom, for the use of patents for their manufacture, the tests to which these arms are subjected when received into the service, the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our sea and land ordnance is rifled, when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto. On motion of Mr. HALE (N. H.) a resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Navy Department was referred to a select committee of three, consisting of Messrs. HALE, GRIMES and BUCKALEW. Mr. HALE gave statistics of the annual expenditures of the Naval powers of Europe, excluding Italy and Denmark. They amounted last year to one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars, so that we were now called upon to spend this year more than the combined world, with the exception of Italy and Denmark. The naval expenses of England and France during the Crimean war amounted to three hundred and fifty million dollars for a period of three years and five months. We are called upon to spend forty million dollars more per annum than this.

On Tuesday, the 16th, Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill, which was referred, to print the official reports of the operations of our armies, and also a Homestead Bill to secure homesteads to persons in the military service. It provides that all lands not included in the corporate limits of any city, town, or village, against which decrees of condemnation and sale shall be rendered under the confiscation law—all such lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary districts shall be bid off to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be deemed unappropriated public lands of the United States, and shall be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law by any officer or soldier who shall have served two years during the present rebellion, or been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, or by any person of African descent rendering military service to the United States; all buildings and permanent improvements on such lands to be appraised, and the value thereof be paid into the treasury within five years by the person entering the same, and such value to be a lien on such lands and buildings in favor of the United States; the laws of the United States relating to public lands to be extended to these lands so far as applicable. A resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS calling for the papers relative to the exchange of prisoners was adopted.

On Wednesday, the 27th, Mr. LANE (Ind.) introduced a bill providing for the safe and speedy transmission of money from soldiers to their families. The bill details the mode of making allotments which the Paymaster retains in paying off enlisted men and recruits to the allotment commission, who shall be located in the capital of each State, and have the pay of Assistant Paymaster, with one clerk for each fifty regiments under his jurisdiction. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. HALE (N. H.) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the following bill: That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular Navy are required to be, and all such appointments hitherto made shall cease and determine at the expiration of sixty days from the time of the return of the vessels in which those holding them are respectively employed. The bill to promote enlistments being called up, Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) moved to amend it by inserting in lieu of two months advance pay to colored troops such bounty, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the President may direct in the several States. Adopted.

On Thursday, the 28th, Mr. CONNESS reported back with amendments the act to amend the Homestead Bill, and an amendment was adopted extending the benefits of the Act to persons in the naval service.

## HOUSE.

On Friday, the 22d, Mr. WARD (New York) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, granting a bounty of \$100 to all honorably discharged soldiers, who may have served less than two years. On Monday, the 25th, Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a navy yard and dépôt in the Western waters. Mr. HOLMAN (Ind.) opposed a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, instructing that Committee to report a bill for the immediate increase of the pay of soldiers, on account of the increased price of living. Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with an amendment, the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. The President is authorized by the bill to confer the grade, whenever he may deem it expedient, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on a commander of the Army to be selected during the war, from those not below the grade of a Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who, on being commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States; the Lieutenant-General to be entitled to the pay and allowances authorized by the existing laws; provided nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, now on the retired list of the Army. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next. Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) reported back from the same Committee, the Senate bill to amend the Enrollment Act, with amendments. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On Tuesday, the 25th, the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Major-Generals HOOKER, MEADE, HOWARD, BANKS and BURNSIDE, and the officers and men under their respective command was passed; and also a resolution of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT, for his gift to the nation, of his new and stanch steamship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,000 tons burden, built by him with the greatest care, of the best materials, at a cost of \$800,000; which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the Republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; inasmuch as the said CORNELIUS VANDER-

BILT has in no way sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof.

On Thursday, the 28th, the vote by which the Enrollment Bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was reconsidered, and the bill was brought before the House, when its further consideration was deferred until Monday next.

## REGULAR OFFICERS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, asking the names of all officers of the Regular Army, who, between the first of December 1860, and the first of December, 1863, left the service, either by desertion or resignation, to engage in the rebellion, the Secretary of War has transmitted a list of 277 officers; of whom 242 resigned; 26 were dismissed, and 9 dropped. Of these, 183 entered the rebel service; 92 are presumed to have done so; one was endeavoring to follow their example; and one, Major Isaac Lind, 7th Infantry, was dismissed for surrendering his command to an inferior force of the enemy. The following are the names of those known to have entered the rebel service:

Armstrong, Francis C., Captain, 2d Dragoons.  
Archer, James J., Captain, 9th Infantry.  
Armistead, L. A., Captain and brevet Major, 6th Infantry.  
Adams, John, Captain, 1st Dragoons.  
Armistead, F. S., First Lieutenant, 10th Infantry.  
Alexander, E. P., Second Lieutenant, Engineers.  
Anderson, Charles D., First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Anderson, R. H., Second Lieutenant, 9th Infantry.  
Anderson, R. H., Captain, 2d Dragoons.  
Alexander, J. S., Second Lieutenant, 9th Infantry.  
Anderson, S. S., Captain and brevet Major, 2d Artillery.  
Anderson, G. H., First Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.  
Boggs, William R., First Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.  
Beall, William N. R., Captain, 1st Cavalry.  
Brown, John A., Captain, 4th Cavalry.  
Brewer, R. H., First Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.  
Burke, Lawrence S., First Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles.  
Barton, Scott M., Captain, 1st Infantry.  
Blake, C. D., Captain, 8th Infantry.  
Blair, William B., Captain, Commissary Department.  
Beckham, Robert T., brevet Second Lieutenant, Engineers.  
Brewer, Charles, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.  
Beall, Lloyd J., Paymaster U. S. A.  
Horland, Harold, brevet Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry.  
Bee, Barnard E., Captain, 10th Infantry.  
Burkitt, William R., Captain, 2d Cavalry.  
Burkitt, William R., Second Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry.  
Beaumont, P. G. T., Captain and brevet Major, Engineers.  
Collins, George B., Lieutenant-Colonel, Mounted Rifles.  
Collins, Charles R., brevet Second Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.  
Cook, John R., First Lieutenant, 8th Infantry.  
Corley, James L., First Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.  
Chilton, Robert H., Paymaster U. S. A.  
Cosby, George B., First Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.  
Cobell, William L., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.  
Cooper, Samuel M., Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.  
Carr, George W., First Lieutenant, 9th Infantry.  
Cole, Robert, First Lieutenant, 8th Infantry.  
Dunivant, John, Captain, 10th Infantry.  
Desbrier, James, First Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.  
De Lagnel, Jullien A., First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.  
De Saussure, William D., Captain, 1st Cavalry.  
Deas, George, brevet Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.  
De Leon, David C., Surgeon U. S. A.  
Ewell, Richard S., Captain, 1st Dragoons.  
Echols, Henry H., brevet Second Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.  
Field, Charles W., Captain, 2d Cavalry.  
Ferguson, John H., First Lieutenant, 10th Infantry.  
Frazier, Samuel W., Second Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.  
Fraunier, Thomas T., Colonel, 1st Dragoons.  
Gill, Jeremy F., Captain, Engineers.  
Guid, Lafayette, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.  
Gardner, William M., Captain, Second Infantry.  
Garnett, Richard B., Captain, 6th Infantry.  
Gardner, Franklin, Captain, 10th Infantry.  
Gorgas, Josiah, Captain, Ordnance Department.  
Gibbes, Wade H., brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.  
Garnett, Robert S., Major, 9th Infantry.  
Gill, William G., First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Hill, James H., First Lieutenant, 10th Infantry.  
Hill, Amoroso P., First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.  
Hill, Henry, Captain, 10th Infantry.  
Haden, John M., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.  
Hankins, James H., Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Hood, John B., First Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.  
Hollis, Theophilus H., Major, 8th Infantry.  
Hill, Robert C., Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry.  
Huse, Caleb, First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.  
Harrise, William H., Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Cavalry.  
Iverson, Alfred J., First Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry.  
Ives, Joseph C., First Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.  
Jackson, William H., Second Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles.  
Jones, John M., Captain, 7th Infantry.  
Jordan, Edward, Captain and Brevet Major, 6th Infantry.  
Jordan, Thomas, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.  
Johnson, Albert S., Colonel and brevet Brigadier-General, 2d Cavalry.  
Johnson, Joseph E., Quartermaster-General, 1st Cavalry.  
Jones, Samuel, Captain, 1st Artillery.  
Jones, David R., brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Jones, John M., Lieutenant, 8th Infantry.  
Jones, Walter, First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry.  
James, George S., First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Jackson, Andrew, First Lieutenant, 3d Infantry.  
Loring, William W., Colonel, Mounted Rifles.  
Lee, Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.  
Longstreet, James, Paymaster U. S. A.  
Lee, Stephen D., First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Lay, George W., Captain and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Infantry.  
Lockett, Samuel, brevet Second Lieutenant, Engineers.  
Lomax, Lunsford L., First Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry.  
Long, Armistead L., First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.  
Long, John O., First Lieutenant, 2d Infantry.  
Lee, George W., First Lieutenant, Engineers.  
Lee, William F., Second Lieutenant, 2d Infantry.  
Lee, Little, Henry, Captain, 7th Infantry.  
Lee, William F., Colonel, 1st Cavalry.  
Maury, Dabney H., Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.  
Myers, Abram C., Captain and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster.  
Mackall, William H., brevet Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Martin, James G., brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.  
McNeil, Henry C., Second Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles.  
Mercer, John T., Second Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.  
McCown, John F., Captain, 4th Artillery.  
Meade, Richard K. Jr., Second Lieutenant, Engineers.  
McKean, Anderson, First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.  
McLean, Eugene E., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.  
Marshall, John B., Captain and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Artillery.  
Magruder, John B., Second Lieutenant, 7th Infantry.  
Mullins, John F., First Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.  
Major, James P., Second Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.  
McIntosh, James, Captain, 1st Cavalry.  
McLaws, Lafayette, Captain, 7th Infantry.  
MacLean, Sackfield, Paymaster U. S. A.  
Moore, Samuel P., Surgeon U. S. A.  
Montgomery, Alexander B., Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.  
Magruder, William J., Captain, 1st Cavalry.  
Northrop, Lutious B., Captain, 1st Dragoons.  
O'Hannon, Lawrence W., First Lieutenant, 3d Infantry.  
Pickett, George E., Captain, 9th Infantry.  
Pegram, John, First Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.  
Pemberton, John C., Captain and brevet Major, 4th Artillery.  
Pender, William D., First Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons.  
Ramsay, David P., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.  
Robertson, Beverly H., Captain, 2d Dragoons.  
Ramsay, Gabriel J., Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Infantry.  
Reynolds, Samuel H., First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry.  
Reynolds, Frank A., brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.  
Riley, Edward B. D., Second Lieutenant, 4th Infantry.  
Ransom, Robert, Captain, 1st Cavalry.  
Rich, Lucius L., First Lieutenant, 5th Infantry.  
Rhett, Thomas G., Paymaster U. S. A.  
Rice, Olin F., Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.  
Ruggles, Daniel, Captain and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Infantry.  
Reynolds, Alexander W., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.  
Stevenson, Carter L., Captain, 5th Infantry.

Smith, Martin L., Captain, Topographical Engineers.  
Sibley, Henry H., Major, 1st Dragoons.

Steele, William, Captain, 2d Dragoons.

Stuart, James E. B., Captain, 1st Cavalry.

Stuart, Alexander E., First Lieutenant, 3d Infantry.

Saunders, John S., Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.

Stewart, George H., Captain, 1st Cavalry.

Smith, E. Kirby, Major, 2d Cavalry.

Smith, William D., Captain, 2d Dragoons.

Stewart, John E., First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.

Stewart, John H., First Lieutenant, 8th Infantry.

Taylor, Charles H., Captain, 2d Dragoons.

Twigg, David H., Brigadier-General and brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Van Dorn, Earl, Major, 1st Cavalry.

Villipeau, John V., First Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.

Williams, William O., First Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry.

Williams, William, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Walker, Henry C., Captain and brevet Major Quartermaster's Department.

Walker, William, Second Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons.

Walker, Henry H., First Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.

Washington, John H., Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d Artillery.

Winder, Charles H., 9th Infantry.

Williams, Thomas G., First Lieutenant, 1st Infantry.

White, Moses J., brevet Major and Lieutenant, Ordnance.

Whiting, William H. C., Captain, Engineers.

Wright, William T., First Lieutenant, Ordnance.

Wilcox, Cadmus M., Captain, 7th Infantry.

Walker, William T. H., Major and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Infantry.

The list of all the non-commissioned officers and privates, deser-  
ters from the Regular Army, from December 1, 1860, to December

1, 1863, known to have gone over to the rebels "to engage in the

the rebellion against the Government of the United States," num-  
bers but twenty-eight.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## CONTINUANCE OF BOUNTIES.

The following Joint Resolution by the Senate and House of Represent-  
atives of the United States is published by order of the Secretary of  
War for the information of the Army and all concerned:

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled,* That the bounties heretofore  
paid, under regulations and orders from the War Department, to men en-  
listing in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States for three  
years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 5th day of  
January, 1864, until the 1st day of March next, anything in the act ap-  
proved December 23, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding. This reso-  
lution to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 13, 1863.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following named officer, having been reported at the headquarters  
of the Army for the offence hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that  
he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United  
States unless within fifteen (15) days from January 25th, 1864, he ap-  
pears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which  
Brigadier General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and  
makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him, viz:

*Failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered.*

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Banks, United States Volunteers.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the  
Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they  
will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless, within  
fifteen (15) days from January 25th, 1864, they appear before the Military  
Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier General  
Ricketts, United States Volunteers is President, and make satisfactory  
defence to the charges against them:

*Absence without proper authority.*

Assistant Surgeon A. L. Williams, 74th Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Levi Sergeant, 135th Illinois Volunteers.

## DISMISSES

*During the week ending Saturday, January 23, 1864.*

Major Nathan A. Brown, 45th Kentucky Volunteers, to date January  
23, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness  
on duty, and connivance at insubordination.

Surgeon William H. Thayer, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date  
January 8, 1864.

First Lieutenant Charles Stock, battery A, Pennsylvania Artillery, to date  
October 21, 1863, for having used highly treasonable and disloyal  
language in the presence of officers and enlisted men.

Second Lieutenant Rollin D. Gray, 18th Missouri Volunteers, to date  
January 23, 1864, for disgraceful conduct at a low theatre with public  
prostitutes, and giving a false name to the Provost Guard when ar-  
rested.

*DISMISSES CONFIRMED.*

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have  
been confirmed:

First Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. C. Koelman, Independent Battalion  
of New York Volunteers, to date December 29, 1863, for having publicly  
exposed himself in a state of gross intoxication on the cabin floor of  
the United States transport *Ben Defford*, while passing from Stono Inlet to  
Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the 15th day of December, 1863, and  
again on the same day upon the pier at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Captain Moses Wasburne, 3d Regiment Engineers corps d'Afrique, to date  
January 20, 1864.

Captain C. W. Rudyard, 133d New York Volunteers, to date January 2,

1864, for conduct disgraceful to the uniform of the United States.

First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant V. P. Mason, 22d Indiana Vol-  
unteers, to date January 1, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and  
gentleman.

*DISMISSES REVOKED.*

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:  
Assistant Surgeon James Moore, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, he having  
been previously discharged on tender of resignation.

First Lieutenant William R. Harmont, 27th Connecticut Vol-  
unteers, and he is honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dis-  
missal.

*RESTORED TO COMMISSION.*

The following officers heretofore dismissed are restored, with pay from  
the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the  
vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective  
States:

Captain Robert McConnell, 150th New York Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bell, 43d Ohio Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Brandt, 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

*DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.*

Second Lieutenant George W. Sherman, 20th Connecticut Volunteers,  
on tender of resignation on account of incompetency.

*SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.*

Private Matthew Hayden, Co. A, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to forfeit all pay  
at hard labor for the period of five years, wearing a ball weighing twelve  
pounds, for desertion.

Private Walter Sheets, Co. B, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to forfeit all pay  
allowances now due or that may become due him, to be indelibly brand-  
ished on the left hip with the letter D, one and a half inches long, in pres-  
ence of his regiment, and to be confined at hard labor, with a ball and  
chain attached to one of his legs, for the space of ten years.

The sentences of the above cases have been approved by the Secre-  
tary of War.

First Lieut. C. H. Linskey, 12th New York Cavalry, to be reprimanded  
in General Orders, and to forfeit two months' pay, for conduct to the  
prejudice of good order and military discipline, and behaving himself  
with contempt and disrespect towards his superior officer.

Captain James C. White, 2d Mass. Artillery, to be reprimanded in Gen-  
eral Orders, for absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to good order  
and military discipline, and disobedience of orders.

Sentences in the above cases have been approved and confirmed by  
Major-General Peck.

Captain Hugh Barkins, Co. G, 3d Pa. Reserves, to be dismissed the  
service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Sentence  
approved by the proper commanders and forwarded for the action of the  
President, who also approves of it, and has ordered that it be carried  
into effect.

Colonel Jacob Van Zandt, 91st New York Vol., to be dismissed the service, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disrespectful language to his superior officer. General Banks approves of the finding and sentence of the court in this case, but has postponed the execution of the sentence until the pleasure of the President is known, and has suggested that it be commuted to suspension from rank, pay and emoluments for the period of six months.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, to the *Pawnee*.  
Assistant Surgeon Newton H. Adams, to the *Cimarron*.  
Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, to the *Wachusett*.  
Surgeon Albert Schmidt, to duty as Recorder of the Naval Medical Retiring Board, now in session at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.  
Ensign Charles F. Blake, to final examination.  
Boatswain Phillip Miller, to the *Saratoga*.  
Boatswain Zachariah Whitmarsh, to the Receiving Ship *Princeton*.  
Carpenter Christopher Jordan, to the Recieving Ship *Ohio*.  
Lieutenant Allen V. Reed, to the *Tuscarora*.  
Paymaster George Plunkett, to the *New Ironsides*.

## DETACHED.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Geddes, from the *Pequot* and waiting orders.  
Paymaster A. W. Russell, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered North.

Lieutenant Joshua Bishop, from the *Tuscarora* and waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, from the *Eustaw* and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Murphy, from the *Richmond* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the *Marblehead* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Perry, from the *Kennebec*, and ordered North.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster Rufus Parke's orders to the *Admiral* have been revoked, and waiting orders.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Burleigh, to the *North Carolina*.  
Acting Master George Ferris, to the *Cornubia*.  
Acting Master William Hedger, to the *Mattabeset*.  
Acting Master George W. Caswell, to the *St. Lawrence*.  
Acting Ensign J. G. Green, to the *Wyalusing*.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Lewis L. Stowell, to the *Mattabeset*.  
Acting Master E. Lewis, to the *Canonicus*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon George P. Wright, to the *Galena*.  
Acting Ensign F. L. Harris, to the *Canonicus*.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Codding, to the *Heliotrope*.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Carron, to the *Malvern*.  
Acting Master E. E. Pendleton, to the *Pocahontas*.

## DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate George H. French, from the *Conemaugh* and waiting orders.  
Acting Ensign Randolph Sommersett, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Taconty*.

Acting Master Henry Lebar, from the Naval Rendezvous at New York and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Ensign John D. Hademan, from the *Taconty* and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the *Pawnee* and ordered to the *Elkan Allen*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James E. Barbour, from the *Iron Age*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles S. Barney, from the command of the *Buckthorn* and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Acting Master James G. Rogers, from the *Neptune* and ordered to command the *Buckthorn*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Hatch, from the *Neptune* and ordered to the *Kennebec*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. B. Kenny, from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Marblehead*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Pallett, from the *King Philip*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Moffit, from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Saco*.

Acting Ensign John Butler, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Merrimac*.

## APPOINTED.

A. S. Soaper, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Florida*.  
Henry T. Wilcox, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Proteus*.

William Trectway, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

H. Walters, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the *Potomac*.

Acting Master S. B. Washburne, of the *Pensacola*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign F. R. Webb, commanding to the *Tah Kee*, to the grade of Acting Master.

Andrew McTurk, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Cactus*.

John W. Hamett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cactus*.

William S. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *King Philip*.

James V. Horn, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tritiona*.

A. P. Eastlake, Robert W. Allen and Danforth Wight, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Henry H. Oliver, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cactus*.

Levi Lard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

## CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:

Acting Master's Mates Charles Gueve, of the *Petit*; Edward T. Mosier, of the *Stetin*; Randall M. Cornell, of the *Mercedita*; and Charles F. Gordon, of the *J. L. Danis*; Frank H. Dyer, Alonzo M. Rivers, John W. Duncan, Henry J. Wynde, John Bremore, Louis H. Brown, Lemuel P. Cook, F. H. Iaschke, Rufus H. Hopkins and Richard F. Hartford, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Neely, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, of the *Seneca*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kirk H. Bancroft, of the *Ohio*.

Acting Ensigns Charles L. Dickman, Wm. M. Armstrong, Shubal C. Norton, Jr., and Horace W. Brackett, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mates John P. Fisher, John Williams and Wm. H. Orney, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mates Charles F. Beall, Daniel Moloney, Horace B. Sprague, Henry Studebaker, Joseph Graham and John Austin, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Israel Lovell and Lawrence Webber, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Ensign B. O. Low, of the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Ensign Frank Millett, of the *Marblehead*.

Acting Ensign Wm. G. Jones, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Gunner A. Fisk, of the *Richmond*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford Curran, of the *Katahdin*.

Acting Master's Mates Wm. D. Gregory, J. S. Clarke, Gilbert H. Moore, Wm. J. Lewis, Daniel Parsons and Robert Spavin, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Israel E. Lovett, of the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master Wm. Ferguson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers John M. Hyman and Joseph B. Atwood, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wm. Singe and James T. Black, of the Mississippi Squadron.

## REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officer has been revoked:

Acting Master's Mate Francis W. Beck.

Acting Master's Mate Carlton A. Trundy's orders to command the *Narcissus*, have been revoked.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. E. Quinn, of the *Curlew*.

## RESIGNED.

Acting Gunner James Nash, of the *Florida*.

Acting Ensign Henry Haskins, of the *Louisville*.

First Assistant Engineer G. W. Crawford, of the *General Pillow*.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence have been granted the following officers:

Acting Master D. A. Campbell, commanding the *Stepping Stones*, twenty days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. R. Morris, of the Mississippi Squadron, thirty days.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Lauman, of the *Commodore Hull*, twenty days.

Acting Master V. B. Haines, of the Mississippi Squadron, fifteen days.

Acting Ensign Warren Burch, of the *St. Clair*, thirty days.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Gowdy, commanding the *Tawak*, forty days.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. Gilson, of the *Mount Vernon*, ten days.

Acting Master James M. Williams, commanding the *Commodore Barney*, twenty days.

## PROMOTED.

Acting Master S. B. Washburne, of the *Pensacola*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign F. R. Webb, commanding the *Fah Kee*, to the grade of Acting Master.

## DISSMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward A. Austin, of the *Chocaw*.

## DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending January 23, 1864.

Peter Sullivan, seaman, consumption, January 15, Hospital, New York. Charles Gray, officer's cook, hypertrophy cardia, November 29, 1863, Patapsco. Jas. C. Bradley, landsman, drowned, December 24, 1863, Shuyaw Bay, S. C. Thomas Ray, coal heaver, typhoid fever, December 21, 1863, Vermont. Tony Smith, landsman, pneumonia, December 25, 1863, Vermont. Francis Bunes alias Boyle, landsman, drowned, January 7, Nantucket. Wm. Davis, seaman, chronic diarrhoea, January 5, Hospital, Memphis. John Green, contraband, adynamia, January 9, Hospital, Memphis. Thos. Dorian, second class fireman, febris continua, January 11, Hospital, Norfolk. Wm. Moffett, coal heaver, uremia, January 12, Hospital, Norfolk. J. Watson, coal heaver, Hospital, San Francisco. Westley Burton, second class boy, rubeola, January 8, Mississippi Squadron. Hamilton McQuirk, seaman, epilepsy, December 19, 1863, De Soto. John Callister, gunshot, January 11, Folly Inlet, N. C. John Paterson, ordinary seaman, drowned, January 2, Key West. Michael McDonald, p. marine, consumption, November 16, 1863, Hospital, Key West. George Slinger, landsman, chronic dysentery, December 8, 1863, Hospital, Key West. Thos. Williams, landsman, pneumonia, January 15, Ohio. David Ketteridge, p. marine, acute pneumonia, January 19, Hospital, New York. John Murphy, seaman, rheumatism, January 21, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Wm. Devereux, seaman, colic, January 13, Hartford. Robert Quine, second class boy, pleurisy, January 21, U. S. steamer Ben Morgan. Philip Malone, second corporal, scalded, January 20, Dragon. Richard Starr, landsman, scalded, January 20, Dragon.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ORDERED.

Hospital Steward Wm. Steinmetz, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General's office for duty.

Surgeon M. K. Hogan, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon Thomas Antisell, U. S. Vols., President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in Washington, D. C., for duty on said Board, and to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., for duty attending sick and wounded officers in Washington.

Surgeon Josiah Curtis, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report in person without delay to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood at Louisville, Ky., for duty in the field.

Surgeon Enoch Pearce, U. S. Vols., now in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been ordered to report in person without delay to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to hospital duty.

Surgeon B. Cloak, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ordered to report in person without delay to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Hospital Stewards John Gross, G. W. Cummings and William H. Bricker, have been relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the South, for duty.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Surgeon C. C. Carr, U. S. Vols.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Chaplain J. B. Morwin, U. S. A. and Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Vols.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain W. C. Smith, U. S. A., has been extended ten days.

The permission to delay reporting for duty with regiment granted Surgeon P. R. Thoms, 8th Illinois Vols., has been extended twelve days.

## RESTORED.

Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, 6th New York Cavalry, dismissed Nov. 20th, 1863, has been restored to his former position, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

## REVOKED.

By a decision of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Hospital Stewards and Medical Cadets have no right to frank letters to any Department. Their reports should be made through the Surgeon in charge of the hospital, or the commanding officer of the post where they are stationed.

The attention of Medical Officers in charge of U. S. hospitals is called to the imperative necessity for more strict compliance with paragraph 1236, Revised Army Regulations, 1863, regarding descriptive lists of soldiers leaving hospitals. Whether a soldier is transferred from one hospital to another, to his regiment, or to any other point, his complete and certified descriptive list must be at once transmitted to the proper officer. Hereafter, failure to comply with this regulation will be considered disobedience of orders, and as such reported to the Secretary of War for his action.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By a decision of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Hospital Stewards and Medical Cadets have no right to frank letters to any Department. Their reports should be made through the Surgeon in charge of the hospital, or the commanding officer of the post where they are stationed.

The letter from screw-steamer *Nipper*, 9, says she has had a severe and critical trial, which resulted in her complete success. She can make ten knots an hour easily. This news derives its importance from the fact that she is the first to be tested of the news fleet of screw sloops now building for blockade service.

We have intelligence of the capture recently of several blockade runners off Mobile by the vessels engaged in that service—among them the Alert, *oia*, Winona, by the Kanawha, and the Marshall J. Smith. The Grey Jacket, and the John Scott, by the Kennebec. The Grey Jacket is described as "new, of about 400 tons, propeller very fast." A large amount of cotton, and other commodities, forming the cargoes of these prizes, will give to the men of our fleet there a handsome distribution of prize money.

## NAVY YARDS.

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The *Metabessel* was brought to this Yard from the foot of Delancey street, N. Y., where she has been undergoing repairs, January 18. The tender *Cowslip*, was brought from Polley's wharf, Williamsburg, January 21st. She is nearly ready for sea.

The gunboat *Magnolia* was brought from Jackson street, East River, New York, January 21st. She is to be got ready with all possible dispatch. The *Admiral* arrived the same day.

United States gunboat *Marblehead*, Richard W. Meade, Jr., Lieutenant Commander commanding, arrived January 23d, from Charleston Bar. She has been absent 22 months and six days. She comes home for repairs to her propeller, two of its flanges being broken. Some of her spars need repairing. She brought as passengers A. M. N. Kirby, of U. S. steamer *Home*, who is an invalid; also 38 seamen of the South Atlantic Squadron, whose term has expired.

The *Peterhoff*, 5, Captain Thomas Pickering, arrived January 23, from off Throg's Neck, L. I., where she has been engaged in guard duty.

The *Kensington*, 5, which has been engaged in guard duty at the mouth of the harbor since January 12, returned January 23.

The *Brooklyn*, which had been lying at the foot of Jackson street, N. Y., also the iron-clad *Onondaga*, arrived at the Yard January 26.

The steamers *Pink* and *Rose* came from Polley's wharf, Williamsburg, to the Yard, January 27. The *Rose*, while under the charge of a watchman, sunk in the stream opposite the Yard, about one o'clock on the morning of January 28. The cause of this disaster is yet unknown.

The gunboat *Metacomet*, 9, sailed January 27. The supply steamer *Newbern*, sailed January 27.

The *Neptune*, 11, was expected to sail on Friday morning to join the West India Squadron. This will be her second attempt to get to sea, and she will, probably, succeed this time. Complaints regarding the mode in which work is done by the Contractors who undertake to repair Government vessels are increasing among the engineers and officers of the Navy.

A Marine General Court Martial has convened at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, for the purpose of trying several soldiers and others, on charges preferred against them by their superior officers. The following is a list of the officers: President, Captain Jones, U. S. Marines; numbers, Captains Hebb, Butler, Lieutenants Tilton, and Heycock.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The new side-wheel steamer *Waters* has received her armament, and will sail in a few days. The repairs to other vessels at the yard are progressing. Stores are being put on the steamer *Wamata*. It was expected that the *Tonawanda* would be placed on the sectional dock during the week, where the rest of her armor will be fastened on. The sides of the vessel, it is expected, will be able to resist the heaviest shot, there being five feet of timber inside the five inches of iron, all being firmly bolted together. The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Captain West commanding, arrived on the 26th, from the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Massachusetts* brings a number of Rebel prisoners, who were caught while trying to run the blockade. Also, 120 bales of cotton, captured as far south as St. John's River, but brings no news of importance.

A powerful movement is on foot to remove the yard from Philadelphia to Chester. Among the names mentioned in those of parties interested in the scheme is that of Cornelius Vanderbilt; also of an iron manufacturing firm in Massachusetts almost as wealthy as the steamship king of New York.

## BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The *Harvest Moon*, *Osceola*, *Massasoit*, *Malvern* and *Cornubia*, will be ready in a

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of *50 cents* each.]

**FENWICK—THAY.**—In the Cathedral at St. Augustine, on the morning of December 26, Mr. CHARLES FENWICK, Purser of the *Conqueror* to Miss ANGELITA J. THAY, of Cardenas, Cuba.

**HOLGATE—DU BARRY.**—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, at Philadelphia, Lieutenant A. H. HOLGATE, of the U. S. Army, to GERTRUDE M., only daughter of the late Dr. Edmund L. Du Barry, of the U. S. Navy.

**HISTER—BATES.**—At Newcastle, Del., on the 14th instant, by Rev. M. Cobbin, Lieutenant A. M. HISTER, First Delaware Regiment, to Miss MARGARET B. BATES, daughter of James A. Bates, No cards.

**SCHOONMAKER—VAN WINKLE.**—On Wednesday, January 13, at St. Thomas' church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Lieutenant J. BROOKS SCHOONMAKER, Quartermaster First Regiment Cavalry Brigade, to Mary J., daughter of the late David L. Van Winkle, all of Philadelphia.

**QUINN—BAUCOM.**—In Nashville, Tenn., on the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Lieutenant A. J. QUINN, 2d Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, to MARY E. BAUCOM, daughter of Cedar BAUCOM, formerly of Shelbyville, Tenn.

**STONE—MULVANEY.**—At Norristown, Pa., January 5th, by the Rev. J. W. Wilson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lieutenant Val. H. STONE, U. S. Army, to JULIA L. MULVANEY, daughter of D. H. Mulvane, Esq.

**AYER—JAMES.**—On the 21st ult., at the Foundry M. E. church by the Rev. Dr. Ryan, Major Ira A. AYER, 11th Regt. of Pa. Vol. Inf., daughter of William James, Esq., Treasury Department, and late of Richmond, Va. The ceremony was performed with much solemnity beneath the folds of our national flag, in the presence of a large attendance of distinguished friends, both military and citizens.

**WORCESTER—LEISERMAN.**—At South Boston, Mass., 14th instant, in the French Universal church, by Rev. Mr. Knowlton, Captain GEO. S. WORCESTER, U. S. A., to Miss RACHEL LEISERMAN, both of South Boston.

**THOMPSON—OSBORNE.**—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. J. M. Johnson, EDWIN B. THOMPSON, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, to HELEN E. OSBORNE, of Union, Wis.

## DIED.

**STOUT.**—At Florence, Italy, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. JULIA A. STOUT, widow of the late Lieutenant E. C. Stout, U. S. Navy (a gallant officer who lost his life in the service of his country), and daughter of Commodore John H. Aulick, U. S. Navy.

**NEWELL.**—At Benton Barracks, Mo., on the 8th instant, Rev. FREDERICK R. NEWELL, Chaplain 1st Infantry M. S. M., and Superintendent of Freedmen at that port.

**ROSE.**—In Jamaica, N. Y., 12th instant, EDWIN ROSE, Provost Marshal, and late Colonel of the 31st N. Y. V.

**ROBERTS.**—On Monday, Dec. 23, suddenly in camp, Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant CHARLES A. ROBERTS, 2d Regt. of N. Y. S. M., only son of Nathaniel W. and Eliza Roberts.

**WEATON.**—At Harper's Ferry, at 1 o'clock a. m., on the 16th inst., after a few hours' illness, EMMA MASON WEATON, wife of Brigadier-General Frank Wheaton, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier-General Richard H. Mason, U. S. A., and step daughter of Major-General D. C. Buell.

**VANDERBILT.**—At Nice, France, on Friday, Jan. 1, Captain GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, younger son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the 25th year of his age.

**WILSON.**—In Washington, on the 11th instant, LAURA VIRGINIA, wife of Charles F. Wilson, U. S. Navy, and daughter of John D. Hotaling, aged 25 years, 10 months and 16 days.

**KILPATRICK.**—At West Point, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JESSE BEAUMONT KILPATRICK, only child of General Judson Kilpatrick, aged 1 year, 7 months and 9 days.

**ROWE.**—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, EUGENE O. ROWE, M. D., youngest son of James Rowe, Esq., of Sing Sing, in the 23d year of his age.

Mr. SITWELL HARRIS, who has been connected with this journal from its commencement, still continues in charge of the advertising department of the paper. All contracts made with him for the insertion of advertisements will be duly acknowledged by the proprietors.

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**PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
January 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All the things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the propo als will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of 18th August, 1864, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy age t. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, app oved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

**KITTERY, ME.**  
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak prominent timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, t. and zinc.

**CHARLSTWN, MASS.**  
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak prominent timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 14, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, a-h logs and planks; No. 14, a-h oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nail; No. 26, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery.

**BOOKLYN, N. Y.**  
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak prominent timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash tars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 22, mahogany; No. 28, iron, round, flat, square & etc.; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 55, ingot copper.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Class No. 10, white pine mast and spar timber; No. 12, white pine deck plank and stage plank; No. 15, locust; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree-nails; No. 25, iron, round, flat, square, &c.; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc, tin and solder; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery.

**WASHINGTON.**  
Class No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, pig lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 39, spirits of wine, varnish, &c.; No. 41, glass.

**SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.**

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock m., there will be sold, at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, and at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounds of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase-money is to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale, and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE,  
Chief of Bureau.  
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 15, 1864.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 16, 1863.

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(Late of the General Land Office.)

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